The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9057.—VOL. LV. TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th May, at her residence, Thorn-street, Ipswich, Queensland, the wife of Mr John Wright, of a daughter.

On Saturday, the 1st instant, at her residence, North Shore, Mrs. Lyndon B. Carpenter, of a daughter.

On the 1st instant, at her residence, Holly House, Kingston, Mrs. Arthur Hardwick, of a son.

On the 1st instant, at Enmore, the wife of William W. Campbell, of a daughter.

On the 2nd instant, at Argyle Stores, Argyle-street, Mrs. I. E. Ives, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd May, at Drayton, Queensland, by the Rev. C. J. Clayton, B.A., William Sheldon, M.D. Edin., M.R.C.S.E., of Tenterfield, New South Wales, to Mary Emily Charlotte, eldest daughter of Peter Faviene, of the above place.

On the 1st instant, at Welton Villa, Randwick, by the Rev. W. Curnow, Mr. Alfred Wilson, of Malmsbury, Victoria, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Richardson Coates.

DEATHS.

On the 1st instant, James Thomas Williams, aged 32 years, eldest son of James and Sarah Williams, leaving a wife and child to deplore his loss.

On the 2nd instant, at the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, Robert Creyke, aged 21, only son of the Rev. Robert Creyke.

On the 31st May, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Phillip-street, Sydney, of consumption, aged 27 years, Henry Kilgrane, native of Wellingborough, England, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, leaving an affectionate wife to mourn his loss.

At Bolivia, New England, Mr. James Morrison, plumber and glazier, in the 57th year of his age.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship GEELONG, 1584 tons, 250-horse power, N. J. Skottowe, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 24th June, 1867, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 21st, and specie and parcels until noon of the 22nd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th May, 1867.

Passengers embarking on the return passage within six months after arrival in England, or vice versa, will be allowed a reduction of one-fifth from the amount of passage money.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

For ROCKHAMPTON direct, QUEENSLAND, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 4th instant, at 5 p.m.

For BRISBANE, LADY BOWEN, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 5 p.m.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to above ports.

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s Offices, Sussex street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.

TO MELBOURNE.—Wonga Wonga, this afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and Rangatira, Saturday afternoon, at 3.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Coonanbara, to-night, Tuesday, at 11; and Collaroy, Thursday morning, at 7.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace, Thursday morning, at 7.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on Saturday, and forwarded per Collaroy, on Monday morning.

TO MANNING RIVER.—Diamantina, Friday afternoon, at 4.

TO BRISBANE.—Florence Irving, Thursday afternoon, at 5; and Telegraph, Monday afternoon, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Tinonee, Friday afternoon, at 5.

TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Saxonia, to-morrow afternoon, Wednesday, at 5.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison.—Boomerang, Monday, 17th instant, at 5 p.m.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Clarence, about Monday, 10th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

FREDERICK H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 15th June, inclusive:—

From SYDNEY to NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, and MORPETH.

MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township, on MONDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

Goods received DAILY for NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, MORPETH, &c., and FORWARDED STRICTLY ACCORDING TO INSTRUCTIONS.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY (via RAYMOND TERRACE and NEWCASTLE).

CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—Foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. S. N. CO.—For PORT MACQUARIE via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock p.m. For the MACLEAY RIVER, the chartered schooner OCTOROON (running in conjunction with the river steamer NAUTILUS there), on WEDNESDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FOR NEWCASTLE and MORPETH.—The BARWON, Brown, master, TO-MORROW.

J. THORNE and CO., Pitt street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE (calling at Twofold Bay).—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, John Fain, commander, will be dispatched from the Commercial Wharf, on THURSDAY next, at noon.

Passages at the following reduced rates:—

Saloon	£4 0 0
Ditto, return	7 0 0
Steerage	1 15 0

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR SHOALHAVEN.—LADY OF THE LAKE; receiving cargo at Roddam's Wharf.

STEAM to HOBART TOWN, calling at TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF HOBART, from Grafton Wharf, TUESDAY, 11th June. Saloon, £7; return ticket, £12; steerage, £4. WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

TWEED RIVER.—New schooner ALPHA receives cargo Wednesday. COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE MACLEAY RIVER.—The JESSIE on THURSDAY. O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Whf.

MACLEAY RIVER.—Ketch CLARA receives cargo on WEDNESDAY. Apply Baltic Wharf.

DARK WATER CREEK, MACLEAY RIVER.—Clipper schooner THOMAS and HENRY sails THIS EVENING. Freight or passage, apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for RICHMOND RIVER, going to Pelican Tree and Lismore.—Schooner ATALANTA receives cargo TO-MORROW. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the New Wharf, Woolloomooloo.

FOR BELLINGER RIVER.—The regular trader SETTLERS' FRIEND is now receiving cargo. Sails first fair wind. Freight or passage apply to W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT MACKAY.—The regular trader PRIMA DONNA (hourly expected) will, on arrival, have usual dispatch. For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 14, Spring-street.

FOR MARYBOROUGH.—The schooner HANNAH BROOMFIELD will positively clear the Customs on FRIDAY, and sail on SATURDAY next. For freight or passage apply BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA, taking goods for ROCKHAMPTON and PORT DENISON, with quick dispatch.—The CAPTAIN COOK is now loading for the Gulf at Port Denison. For freight or passage apply to O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

FOR LAUNCESTON direct.—The AGNES JESSIE, lying at Grafton Wharf, is now ready to receive cargo. For freight or passage apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER, the new first-class colonial built Brigantine ZEPHYR, [illegible] tons burthen. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

KIAMA.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

SHOALHAVEN.—Illalong, TO-NIGHT, at 11.

MORUYA.—Kembla, THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.

CLYDE RIVER, via MORUYA.—Kembla, THURSDAY, at 8 a.m.

MERIMBULA.—Hunter, THURSDAY, at 11 a.m.

ULLADULLA.—Hunter, MONDAY, at noon.

STEAM TO BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW (Wednesday) MORNING, at 11 o'clock, returning from GOSFORD the next day, at the same hour.

	Cabin.		Steerage.
	12s.		7s. 6d.
Return tickets	18s.	and	11s.

N.B.—The BLACK SWAN will make regular trips to GOSFORD at dates to be advertised.

TO AGENTS, OWNERS, AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.—The powerful steamer COMERANG may be engaged at current rates as a steam tug, on application to J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge street, or to the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company, Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, RYDE, &c.

The favourite steamers EMU, ADELAIDE, PELICAN, and CYGNET, or YSABEL, daily, from the PATENT SLIP WHARF.—

To PARRAMATTA—6, 9, 11, 1, 3, and 5.

To RYDE—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3, 5, and 6 p.m.

To HUNTER'S HILL and GLADESVILLE—6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3 (4.15 to Tarban), 5, and 6 p.m.

From PARRAMATTA—6.50, 8.50, 11; 1, 3, and 5.

From RYDE—7, 8.30, 9.30, 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 5.40 p.m.

From GLADESVILLE—8, 8.45, 9.45, 12.2, 4, and 6 p.m.

From HUNTER'S HILL—15 minutes after leaving Gladesville. Calling at COCKATOO when required.

FARES. Between Sydney and Parramatta—Cabin, 1s; steerage, 9d; (children, 6d each, single or return ticket).

Between Sydney and Gladesville—Return Cabin, 1s 6d; ditto steerage, 1s.

STEAM PACKETS for EXCURSIONS, &c.

ONLY VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The favourite regular trader CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, J. W. Vandervord, commander, having the greater portion of her cargo, will be dispatched immediately.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The regular trader MOA, A. Robertson, commander, will positively sail on 15th instant. For freight or passage apply to W. R. HILL; or J. J. Wright and Co., 54, Clarence-st.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader ALICE CAMERON, P. Carter, commander, now hourly expected, will have immediate dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR DUNEDIN.—The favourite regular trader SUSANNAH BOOTH will be dispatched on SATURDAY next. Shippers are requested to complete shipments at once.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ONLY VESSEL FOR HOKITIKA WHARF direct.—The favourite clipper LIZZIE COLESON, Dunn, master, fast loading at Campbell's Wharf, will sail on FRIDAY next. Freight, 60s.

W. S. LOCKHART, 44, New Pitt-street.

FOR SOUTH SEA ISLANDS, including FEEGEES, NAVIGATORS, WALLIS, TONGATABO, and NORFOLK ISLANDS.—The clipper schooner JASON, 200 tons, G. Kelley, master, being under engagement, will be dispatched punctually on the 15th instant, weather permitting.

For freight or passage apply to Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; or J. THORNE and CO., 69, Pitt-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—To Sail 10th June.—For light freight and passengers, the magnificent new clipper barque MARIA THERESE, R. Bonnesson, commander, being under charter, will sail as above.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine barque GUANTANAMO, Kysseus, master, will be dispatched on 15th instant.

For light freight or passage apply on board, Cuthbert's Wharf; or to H. LABAT and CO., Reiby-lane, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for NINGPO.—The clipper barque DASHING WAVE, H. Vandervord, commander, being under charter, will have immediate dispatch.

For light freight and passage only, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The ADELIDA at REDUCED RATES.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—ADELIDA alongside Woolloomooloo Wharf. First-class intermediate accommodation.

PASSENGERS, go by the ADELIDA. The best Dietary Scale out of Port. A large Cabin disengaged.

THE CAPTAIN requests passengers to inspect the superior accommodation for ALL CLASSES.

PASSENGERS for CALIFORNIA, book at once on board; or to ROBERT KING, Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—TO SAIL 5TH JUNE.

The A1 clipper barque WELKIN.

800 tons, S. Blanchard, commander, has now her fittings completed, and is GUARANTEED to be the FIRST VESSEL AWAY; her 'tween decks being of unusual height and well ventilated, she offers unequalled advantages in STEERAGE, while her CABIN ACCOMMODATION is very superior. Intending passengers are requested to take their tickets AT ONCE, only a few berths being disengaged.

Apply on board at the Grafton Wharf; to H. H. HALL, Esq., American Consul, 432, George-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

N.B.—An experienced and duly qualified surgeon accompanies this vessel.

FOR LONDON direct.—The first-class clipper barque RESULT, 400 tons, Francis Duff, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo on board, will sail on THURSDAY first, the 6th instant.

Wool received at Talbot's Store.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte place.

FOR LONDON.—To sail SATURDAY, 22nd June, the first-class fast-sailing ship ANGLO INDIAN, 5-6, 1-1, in Veritas, equal with A1 at Lloyd's, 1486 tons register, Thomas Rochfort, commander. Wool received at Flood's stores, Circular Quay. An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship. Saloon, £50; second cabin, £25; steerage, £18.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT; or WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Wanted, to charter first-class SHIPS, to load at Sydney or Newcastle.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., 3, Bridge street.

WANTED, VESSELS for Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Coconada, Galle, Bombay. G. E. AUSTEN.

VESSELS wanted, for SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, and CALCUTTA. Highest rates given. Apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

BARQUE RESULT, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against the above ship must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, by noon, on WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, or they will not be recognised.

LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FOR SALE, a fine new Centreboard SCHOONER, 60 tons register, draught of water 4 feet 6 inches.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR SALE, the clipper schooner MARY SMITH, 99 tons register, built in Scotland, of the very best materials; present owners have expended £700 on her within the last twelve months. Sails and rigging quite new. Length, 79 feet; breadth, 18 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 6 inches. Carries 160 tons with 9 feet draught of water.

Can be seen at Baltic Wharf, foot of Market street.

Apply to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

FOR SALE, Red Pine TOPMAST, sound, 36 4 x 12½ inches. Apply ship MIDAS, Darling Harbour.

FOR SALE, Ballast BOAT; and boats repaired. SMITH'S Boat Shed nr. Langford's Darling Harbour.

SINGLE FEMALE IMMIGRANTS, per LIGHT BRIGADE, can be HIRED on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock p.m., at the Depot, Hyde Park. They consist of General House and Farm Servants.

In order to prevent inconvenience, the usual order for admission into the Hiring Room must be procured before 12 o'clock on the day of hiring.

Persons not known at the Immigration Department applying for Female Servants are required to produce letters of introduction from a Clergyman or Magistrate.

GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.

Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 4th June, 1867.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, PHILLIP-STREET.—A SERMON will be preached, in connection with the Phillip-street Mutual Improvement Association, THIS EVENING, 4th June, at half-past 7 o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM. Subject—"Our Young Men." Collection in aid of fitting up the new lecture room connected with the church.

Young men are especially invited.

SCHOOL OF ARTS, St. Leonards.—A LECTURE will be delivered on the "Life, Writings, and Genius of Lawrence Sterne, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th instant, by FREDERICK SINCLAIR, Esq.

Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

Members free; non-members, reserved seats, 1s; back seats, 6d each.

J. W. LEES, Hon. Secretary.

REDFERN YOUNG MEN'S M. I. SOCIETY.—The annual Social Reunion of Members and Friends will take place THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the Congregational Schoolroom, Cleveland-street. Tea on the tables at 6.30. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, which may be had at the door. W. HANKIN, Hon. Secretary.

BALMAIN St. Mary's Literary Institute.—Entertainment This Evening, Adophus-st. Schoolroom, at 8.

NEW ZEALAND WAR.—Mr. NEILD'S Lecture postponed till Thursday next. Last Thursday's tickets available.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.

TRINITY TERM will commence on the 17th June.

LECTURES will be given during that term on the following subjects, viz.:—

Classics.
Mathematics.
Logic.
Inorganic Chemistry.
Geology and Paleontology.
French Language and Literature.

And the Constitutional History of England (subject, From the accession of Henry the Seventh to the death of George the Second).

Persons not being members of the University who may be desirous of attending any of the above lectures are requested to communicate their names to the Registrar.

HUGH KENNEDY, Registrar.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY in Elizabeth-street are invited to attend the MEETING, to be held on the Albert Ground, on 5th June, at 3.30 p.m. See advertisement below.

ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH.—The Association formed for the purpose of opening and making Elizabeth street South, from Cleveland street to the Botany Road, near the Waterloo Dam, invite all persons interested to MEET at the Albert Cricket Ground, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at half-past 3 o'clock p.m., on business of importance.

THOMAS BUCKLAND, M. YOUNG, Joint Secretaries to the Association.

CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.—A Ballot MEETING of the Members will be held at the Club House, on THIS DAY, 4th June, at 4 p.m.

S. M. MOWLE, Hon. Secretary.

UNION CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING will be held THIS DAY, the 4th June, from 1 to 2 o'clock. By order,

THOMAS CHARLES BENTLEY, Secretary.

WATER RATE APPEALS.—A MEETING of the Ratepayers in Macquarie Ward will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to consider the obnoxious rate as now levied by the Municipal Council. The Aldermen of the ward are respectfully requested to attend. P. GIBSON, Secretary pro tem.

WATER RATE APPEALS.—A MEETING of the Ratepayers in Macquarie Ward will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to consider the obnoxious rate as now levied by the Municipal Council. The Aldermen of the ward are respectfully requested to attend. P. GIBSON, Secretary pro tem.

PENNY READINGS in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Chippendale, next FRIDAY EVENING, at 8.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the Society will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 5th instant, in the School of Arts. Business: The usual monthly exhibition of flowers, &c.; Mr. Vernon's paper on the uses of the Croton Plant, Mr. W. Stephens, on the Vine.

JOHN GELDING, Secretary.

MASONIC.—Emergency CONVOCATION.—Sydney Lodge of Mark Masters, No 25, E.C., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 4th June, at half-past 6 o'clock prompt.

The R.W.M. particularly solicits the presence of Officers and Members on this occasion at the appointed time.

FRANCIS B. DAVIDSON, P.S.W., Secretary.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—Officers, Non commissioned Officers, and Members of the Volunteer Force interested in Enfield Rifle shooting, are invited to attend the Brigade Office on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 7.30 p.m.

Business: The formation of an "Enfield Registration Society," for the encouragement of shooting with the Enfield rifle.

By command, THOMAS BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

Volunteer Brigade Office, Sydney, 3rd May, 1867.

NO. 4 BATTERY V.A.—Regular Monthly MEETING on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5th instant. Every member requested to attend.

W. COOPER, Lieut., Commanding.

SOUTH SYDNEY BAND muster at School of Arts at 7 sharp on WEDNESDAY. W. BURNETT.

WESTERN KEROSENE OIL COMPANY (Limited).—Notice is hereby given, that a Fourth CALL of two shillings and sixpence per share has been made on the preferential shares in this company, payable on the 20th June next, to the credit of the Company, at the Commercial Bank, Sydney.

P. MACAULIFFE, Secretary.

20th May, 1867.

MUNICIPALITY of the GLEBE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Petty Sessions will be held in the Central Police Office, George-street, Sydney, at 10 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, for the purpose of hearing Appeals against Assessment.

HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe, June 3rd, 1867.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—TENDERS are required for kerbing and guttering the west side of Christie-street, and a portion of Bay-street. Particulars may be obtained upon application to the Council Clerk, by whom tenders will be received until noon, on MONDAY, June 9th.

By order of the chairman,

HENRY COLLEY, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Glebe Road, April 29.

No. 67-67. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 1st June, 1867.

TO IRONFOUNDERS AND MERCHANTS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 10th instant, for the supply of four thousand four hundred (4400) Cast Iron Water PIPES, in accordance with the specification and drawings to be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender; nor will any Tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons, willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification, for the due fulfilment of the contract.

N.B.—The Tenders for the above received on or before the 27th ultimo have not been opened, and will be submitted to the Council on the 10th June unless withdrawn by letter or replaced by further Tenders.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 67-68. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 1st June, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned work, in accordance with the plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, viz., Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Jamieson-place, off Bourke-street, Surry Hills. The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 67-69. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 1st June, 1867.

TO STONEMASONS, &c.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, for the performance of the undermentioned work in accordance with the plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, viz., Providing and Laying kerbing and Guttering in Bourke and Macquarie Wards, and Gipps and Brisbane Wards. The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

CITY OF MELBOURNE.—BUILDING STONE.—Proprietors of quarries are invited to forward, addressed to the Town Clerk of Melbourne, Victoria, in time for delivery not later than the 1st day of July proximo, SAMPLES of FREESTONE, suitable for use in building the new Town-hall of Melbourne, with full particulars as to

The price per cubic foot, delivered on Melbourne wharf
The quantity that can be delivered per month
The sizes of blocks that can be got
The public or other buildings in which the stone may have been already used, the date of their erection, and what the evidence, if any, of its durability.

E. G. FITZGIBBON, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Town-hall, Melbourne, May 11, 1867.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—TO PAINTERS and others.—TENDERS for various REPAIRS throughout the institution are required to be sent in to the Secretary, at or before noon on Wednesday next, the 5th June. Specifications can be seen upon application to JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

TENDERS will be received by Mr L. LEVY, Berrima, up to June 8th, for the erection of a brick COTTAGE near the Railway Station, Sutton Forest. Plans and specifications can be seen at Mr. JOHN ISAACS', 597, George-street South; or at Mr. L. LEVY'S, Berrima.

THE N. S. W. POLITICAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INTEMPERANCE.—NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY has been appointed COLLECTOR to the above Association.

ARTHUR M. A'BECKETT, Treasurer.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of JAMES THOMAS WEBB, late of Bungowannah, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To GEORGE SAMUEL WALKER, of the Union Bank, in Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, and WALTER STEPHENS, of the District Bank, in Macclesfield, in England, Executor of the Will of the said James Thomas Webb.

Greeting.

We do hereby authorise, empower, and strictly enjoin and command you, jointly and severally, peremptorily to appear personally or by your proctor duly constituted before our said Court, at the Court House, King street, Sydney, on the fourteenth day after you shall have been served with this citation, or on the fourteenth day after the publication of this Writ if it be a Court day, or on the Court day then next following, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, then and there to bring into and leave in the Registry of our said Court, the true and original last Will and Testament of the said deceased, and to accept or refuse the burden of the probate and the execution thereof, otherwise to show good and sufficient cause (if you have any) why Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased should not be committed and granted according to law; and further, to do and receive as unto law and justice shall appertain, under pain of the law and contempt thereof, at the instance of FRANCES MARY WEBB, the widow of the said deceased and legatee under the said Will.

Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Companion of the Bath, Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney aforesaid, the third day of June, in the thirtieth year of our reign, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

(L.S.) D. B. HUTCHINSON, Prothonotary.

Samuel Fry Blackmore, Albury, Proctor for the said Frances Mary Webb, by Iceton and Son, his agents.

DIVIDENDS in the following Estates are now payable at my office, Pitt-street. Promissory notes to be produced.

JOHN PIPER MACKENZIE, Official Assignee.

3rd June, 1867.

Robert Burns, J. B. Bassetti, E. C. Fortescue, Charles Buffrey, Abel Whitehead, Francis M'Carty, A. Campbell, Abraham M'Lean, W. H. Neale, Blackburn and Co., Edward Feeney, James W. Fry, Henry Ellis (3rd dividend), William Audsley, George Casper, William K. Wasson.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF JOHN MARKWELL and SON, Ironmongers, &c., Queen-street, Brisbane.—Notice to Creditors.—All parties holding PROMISSORY NOTES, or having Claims against the above estate, are requested to send them in at once to the undersigned on the premises.

Statement of accounts rendered later than MONDAY, the 24th of June, will not be recognised.

By order of the Trustees, G. H. NEWMAN.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF S. BENNETT and CO.—A Second DIVIDEND is now payable at the office of Mr. A. ASHDOWN, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. Bills and promissory notes must be lodged the day previous to payment of dividend thereon.

IN the ASSIGNED ESTATE of RICHARD REILLY, Ironmonger, Sydney.—All CLAIMS against this Estate are requested to be sent in before the 6th instant, addressed to the Trustees of Richard Reilly, 424, George-street, in order that the funds in the Estate may be distributed without any delay.

WE, the Undersigned, having entered into PARTNERSHIP as Coal and Fuel Merchants, under the style and firm of M'MAHON and HENDERSON, beg to inform our friends and the public that we have erected commodious fuel sheds on Cowper Wharf, foot of Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, and are now prepared to supply the best A. A. Co.'s and other Coals, together with every description of fuel, at the lowest possible prices for CASH. All our purchases being for net cash enables us to offer considerable advantages to ready-money customers. We trust, that by charging strictly moderate prices combined with the utmost exertion to keep every article of the best quality, to be able to merit a share of the public patronage.

P. M'MAHON, ALEXANDER M'LEAN HENDERSON.

Coal and Fuel Sheds, Cowper Wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay. May 28th, 1867.

TO MESSRS. DIGHT, WOODS, and M'CARTHY.—Gentlemen,—As I do not feel satisfied at your decision at the late Parramatta Show, in awarding the Prize to Mr. Chaseling for the best two-year-old Heavy Draught COLT, and to decide the question whether you or I are the best judges of Draught Stock, I will bet you £100 to £80 that mine is a better colt than Mr. Chaseling's, and leave it to any three competent judges of stock.

Trusting that one or all of you will have the pluck to back your opinion,

I am, Gentlemen, yours, JAMES G. DOYLE.

Sackville Reach, May 27.

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, hereby CAUTION any person or persons from purchasing any cattle, branded IA on both rumps, and also cattle, branded R underneath ⌒ both rumps, now running on my Bimble and Billagular Stations and neighbourhood, as no one is allowed to sell without my written authority.

ANDREW ANGUS, Heir-at-law to the Estate of the late John Angus, of Bimble.

FLEXIBLE Band BRACELET, with 3 garnet drops, FOUND at the Birthnight Ball. Apply Hall Porter, Government House.

LOST, at North Shore, on Sunday morning, a mourning BROOCH, engraved Norah. Reward at Mr. Guise's.

LOST, last Friday morning, a small Black Skye TERRIER, white spot below the neck; name and address on the collar; answers to the name of "Floss." Whoever will bring the same to Miss MARTIN, 195, Macquarie-street North, will be reward.

COCKATOO STRAYED, from 107, Botany-street, 25th May. Reward.

COCKATOO.—A small one, flew from the "Star," Hunter-street, on Monday evening. 5s reward on delivery.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, large NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, with white spots on feet, answers to the name of Carlo. Apply to JOHN BIRRELL, Avoca Villa, Bondi, or to Fesq and Birrell, 387, George-st.

FAN LOST, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on Friday night. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at Mr. M'MAHON'S, next the City Bank.

STOLEN or STRAYED, Two COWS, on Monday night, 27th May—one Strawberry Cow, branded A X on ribs, also one Red and White Cow, branded J C. on hip. If detained after this date, will be prosecuted. Reward on returning same to the Ice Company, Sydney.

G. PIGHTLING.

STRAYED on 29th instant, Strawberry COW, branded TT on shoulder and rump. 5s Reward on giving information at 48, Parramatta-street.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. NORRIS have Vacancies after 8 p.m. Writing Institute, Phillip-street.

A CARD.—Mr. E. READING, Dentist, 128, Phillip-street.

B. C. BOAKE, 330, George-street. Card portraits reduced to 10s per dozen.

CORNS, Chilblains, and defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

CARTES DE VISITE, three 5s, six 7s 6d, and 12s 6d per dozen. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

CHARLES ARTLETT, Upholsterer, SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay.

EDWARDS'S PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS, 342, George-street, near Hunter street. Examination, 1s.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists, Pitt street North.—Painless teeth extraction. Artificial teeth on gold or pink vulcanite. Charges moderate. Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Branch Offices, Mittagong and Penrith.

JOHN BRADLEY and CO., Coal and Wood Merchants, Liverpool st. W. Only best quality kept; price moderate.

MR. DEGOTARDI'S (late Hetzer) Photographic Studio, 287, George street, nearly op. Hunter-st.

MESSRS. SMYTHE and EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentists, corner of Bligh and Hunter streets.

MR. SMYTHE, Dentist, 26, O'Connell-street, opposite Herald Office, may be consulted daily from 9 to 6.

MR. T. V. BRIDSON, Professor of Music, teacher of organ, harmonium, pianoforte. 15, Lower Fort-st.

MRS BRICK, Monthly Nurse, 155, Woolloomooloo-st. Highest references from ladies and medical gentlemen.

MRS. DUNN, Ladies' Seminary, Nelson-street, Woollahra. VACANCIES for two or three Children as boarders. References kindly permitted to the Rev. Stanley Mitchell, Waverley.

REMOVAL.—Mr. W. P. MOORE, Solicitor, to 95, Elizabeth-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO., Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, Auctioneers, Land and Estate Agents, and Valuators. Advances made on properties for sale. Mortgages negotiated.

SYDNEY CITY MISSION.—Collector—Mr. E. RAMSAY, 279, George-st., Sydney.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers. 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

W. REDMAN, Solicitor, removed from King-street to 91, Elizabeth-street, opposite Wentworth-place.

WALTER CHURCH (late Church Brothers), 27, Macquarie-place.

WINDSOR.—E. and E. PRING, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Chemists.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, by means of the Anæsthetic Spray.

£20,000 (Twenty thousand pounds) to LEND on mortgage. Apply to W. H. WEBB, 37, Bligh-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY. LONDON LOAN and DISCOUNT SOCIETY, 125, Elizabeth-street South (opposite the Registrar-General's Office).

THIS SOCIETY is established to assist tradesmen and others, on the following terms:—MONEY ADVANCED in sums varying from £5 to £1000, on security of two responsible householders, TO BE REPAID BY WEEKLY INSTALMENTS OF 1s. in the pound. PERSONS desirous of obtaining £5 receive £4 10s cash. THE ADVANCE GUARANTEED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS IF THE SECURITIES ARE APPROVED OF.

Bills discounted, money lent on deposit of deeds, bills of sale on furniture, &c., without possession or any other available security.

Forms may be had gratis on application.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY, Offices, 166, Pitt-st., opposite Toogood's.—MONEY ADVANCED at current rates on Mortgage of Freehold and Leasehold Property. Advances made on deposit of deeds, second mortgages, &c. Bills discounted, and all financial operations conducted. W. NEWELL, Secretary.

N.B.—No charge will be made for applications for loans unless the loan is effected.

FOR SALE, SHARES in the Commercial and Joint Stock Banks, Australasian Steam Co., New South Wales Marine Insurance Co., and Hartley Kerosene Oil Co.; also, New South Wales Government debentures. W. CHATFIELD, 69, Pitt-street.

THE LATE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.—Swindling by machinery. Mercantile Pharisaism, Muggins and Browncollop, Brimstone and Treacle, the Banks! astounding revelations. See the Work just published by C. Cecil. The trade supplied at FERGUSON'S, 426, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOURNAL.—Monthly Part 22, to be published on June 4th, will contain:—Wreck of the Atalanta (illustrated), Australian Nights Entertainment, Revelations of a Dark Night, The Forger's Daughter, Notes on Rifle Shooting, Influence of the Beautiful, Answers to Correspondents, Facetiæ, &c.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Proprietors and Printers, 108, Pitt-street.

GORDON and GOTCH, Publishers, 281, George-street.

TO BUILDERS.—The Australian Builders' Price Book is a perpetual estimater. 383 and 392, George-st.

FOR SALE, a new Alexandre 3-stop Rosewood HARMONIUM. Mrs. HORLEY, 51, Botany-st., S. H.

PIANO.—For SALE, a first-class second-hand Piano. Apply Kerosene Oil Depot, 30, York-street.

DOLLS, Toys, and Puzzles in great variety, just opened, at E. DAVIES'S, Civet Cat Bazaar, King-street.

SILVER-MOUNTED SCENT BOTTLES, at the noted cheap Bazaar, the Civet Cat, King-street.

GLASS SHADES, oval, squat, and tall, all sizes. Civet Cat, King-street.

PEARL BEADS.—The only good assortment in town, at D. LEVI'S, Houndsditch Warehouse, 494, George-st.

BAZAAR.—The only Toy and Fancy Bazaar in the colony is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris.

TOYS. TOYS.—Harlequins, Jack in the Box, Guns, Humming Tops, Peg Tops, &c., at LEMAIRE'S.

SAVE 25 per cent. and take your choice, at LEMAIRE'S Large Gallery, George-street, opposite the Markets.

15,000 PINES for SALE, two years old; Potted Plants; also all other sorts of Flowering Shrubs, &c., at low prices. Apply to JAMES PEARCE, Randwick.

A BARGAIN.—2000 Pine TREES for SALE, cheap. JAMES HOOPER, Hooper's Gardens, Waverley.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY BALL.—BOUQUETS (Camellias) be had at 270, George-st., op. Jamison-st.

FOR SALE, crop of ORANGES, at Greystanes, Prospect. Apply to R. W. COX, on the premises.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

Superfine Flour, seconds; kiln-dried Corn Flour, &c., &c. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—

The undersigned are in stock and constant receipt of fresh shipments of the leading brands of ADELAIDE SUPERFINE, FINE, and HOUSEHOLD FLOUR.

BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR, Magarey's, Duffield's, and Dunn's, for SALE by J. HENRIQUES and CO., Bell's-chambers.

OATS, Seed and Feed, a fresh supply; and Cape Barley. LAW and TINSLEY, Haymarket.

CORN, CORN.—Prime samples just arrived, on SALE in any quantities. W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

FOR SALE, Mill SWEEPINGS and Wheat for fowls, cheap. Anchor Mills, foot of Bathurst-st., Sydney.

MAIZE, Barley, Oats, Bran, Pollard, Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Onions, Tobacco, Hides, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, Poultry, Eggs, Honey, and other produce always on hand and supplied to order.

J. H. MULHOLLAND and CO., Produce Merchants, Sussex-street.

ON SALE, prime sample Colonial ARROWROOT, superior to the best East Indian.

J. H. MULHOLLAND and CO., 38, Sussex-street North.

DAWSON'S Double Brown STOUT, in bulk, lowest market rates. MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

TRENT Brewery Co.'s, Bulk ALE, reduced to £7 10s per hogshead. MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE by Hopkins and Stephens, for SALE, a bargain. MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a very superior BILLIARD TABLE, made expressly to the order of a gentleman who has no further use for it. Price, moderate. Apply to BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, 239, George-st.

NISHWITZ CORN-SHELLERS, large hoppers and heavy wheels. B. B. Hebblewhite, 432, George-st.

LIVERPOOL COARSE (in heavy sacks) and ROCK SALT, now landing. HENRY BELL, Pitt street.

REAL Indian Tamarinds, finest Indian Tamarinds, real Mango Pickles. J. M. Hasmot, 153, Pitt-street.

MUNTZ YELLOW METAL and NAILS
Muntz bolts, sheathing and house felt
Boiler and Lowmoor plates, boiler tubes, rivets, angle iron
V. I. R. sheets and belting, safety and tape fuse
Galvanized corrugated iron
Fencing wire, Nos. 4 to 8; borax
Chain cables and anchors, all sizes
White lead, white zinc, green and blue paint
Europe rope, spunyarn, marline, shop twine
Wotherspoon's confectionery, in tins, bottles, and packets
Glenfield patent starch, jar salt, tobacco pipes
Taylor, Brothers' chicory and cocoa nibs
Nelson's gelatine lozenges, Barry's chicory
Ling fish, white and red herrings, bottled fruits
Martell's, Hennessey's, and U. V. Co.'s brandies
Sherry in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves.
Brown and grey papers, and paper bags, 2 lbs. to 28 lbs.
Writing and printing papers, envelopes, and stationery.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, &c.—
One 25 h. p. horizontal engine and large boiler
4, 6, and 8 h. p. highly finished portable engines, Ransome and Sim's, and Tennant and Co.'s
One turning lathe, 9½ inch centre, 16 feet bed
One self-acting drilling machine
Ploughs, Ransome and Sim's, and Murray's
Strong iron pails, 3½ and 4½ gallons

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., 14, Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
Pitch, tar, rosin, pale amber
Red lead in 1 and 2 cwt. casks
Cotton waste, colza oil, white lead
White zinc, paint, Venetian red, yellow ochre
Umber, patent driers
Painter's brushware, corks, grain tin
Hodson's varnishes, plumbago crucibles
Morewood's galvanized tiles, bluestone
Cream of tartar, tartaric acid, saltpetre
African and bleached gingers, Robinson's groats
Colman's and Keen's mustards, salad oil
Quinine, annatto, Turkey sponge
Ehrensperger's blue, Briedenbach's perfumery
Hair oil, horsehair, hemp seed, millet seed, &c., &c.

C. CHAPMAN, Wynyard-lane North.

MARYLAND WINE, from the vineyard of Thomas Barker, Esq., in wood and bottle, for SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.

O. B. EBSWORTH, Circular Quay, Sydney.

Orders to be addressed as above; or to R. L. SCRUTTON, Exchange.

OPENED this mail, new Cristal and Amber Pendants. E. C. CREE, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

HOBART TOWN JAMS, in five dozen cases, on SALE. R. H. EMERSON, King-street.

ON SALE, Prime Tasmanian Seed and Feed OATS. HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

BLACK and White Seed OATS and Feed Oats; Cape BARLEY. P. R. LARKIN, 774, George st. South.

SCRAP, Hoop Iron, and Heavy Scrap purchased for cash. City Iron Works, Pyrmont.

STAVES, now landing ex Clara, for SALE, about 2000. Baltic Wharf.

KEROSENE.—Cozzens's best American oil, 3s 9d; Devoe's, 3s 6d; colonial, 3s 3d, by the case.

KEROSENE OIL, 3s 3d per gallon by the case. Wholesale buyers liberally dealt with. 170, Pitt-st.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE, 170, Pitt-street.—Immense assortment of paperhangings, from 3½d per roll.

DRY ROOFS.—Patent Roofing FELT cheap. BEAUMONT and WALLER, op. Railway Gate, Botany Rd.

500,000 FEET TIMBER, every variety of kinds and sizes. Beaumont and Waller.

GALVANIZED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet, 26 gauge; spouting, ridging, nails and screws, sheet lead, zinc, slate nails, cement, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta street.

SLATES, best Bangor, 24 x 12, 20 x 10, and 18 x 10; deal battens, slate nails, &c. GOODLET and SMITH.

900,000 FEET American, Baltic, Oregon, and colonial TIMBER of all descriptions. GOODLET and SMITH.

DRAIN PIPES, Chimney Pots, Closet Pans, &c., at greatly reduced prices. GOODLET and SMITH, Pottery, Riley-street.

DOORS, Sashes, Casements, Mouldings, &c., on hand and made to order. GOODLET and SMITH, Erskine-street.

KAURI SPARS, Logs, and Deck Plank. GOODLET and SMITH, Victoria Saw Mills, Erskine-street.

20,000 FEET, slightly damaged, G. and T. American Flooring. GOODLET and SMITH, 7, Parramatta-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar Shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

600,000 FEET colonial Hardwood SHINGLES, Cedar, W. Jolly and Co., Bathurst-st.

300,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon Clear PINE. W. JOLLY and CO., Bathurst-street.

IRONBARK GIRDERS, Dray Shafts, Spokes, Felloes, Posts, Rails, and Palings. W. JOLLY and CO.

500,000 FEET Oregon, Baltic, and Colonial Floor Boards. Taylor's Wharf.

200,000 FIRST-CLASS 5 and 6 feet H. T. Palings and Shingles. Taylor's Wharf.

800,000 FEET Baltic, Oregon, and Colonial Timber of various dimensions. Also, lime, laths, doors, sashes, cedar, &c. Taylor's Wharf.

400 CASKS of first-class Portland Cement, cheap. Taylor's Wharf.

MARBLE CHIMNEY-PIECES and REGISTER GRATES. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 6 to 9 feet, 26 gauge. R. WYNNE, Slate Yard.

1500 BARRELS CEMENT, various brands, all guaranteed. R. WYNNE, 23, New Pitt street.

DRAIN PIPES, Bends and Junctions; Oven Tiles, Fire Bricks and Clay. R. WYNNE'S Slate Yard.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—All sorts of Hardwood, Cedar, Pine, Sashes, &c., at reduced rates.

CEDAR, pine, hardwood, doors, sashes, architraves, &c., T. and G. flooring. J. J. EARL, Bathurst-street.

WHITTELL'S FUEL SHEDS, Bathurst-street.—Coal, Wood, Breeze, Charcoal, at reduced prices.

HORSES, VEHICLES, and Harness of every description, for SALE or HIRE. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a good Saddle and Buggy HORSE, very quiet. G. KISS, 250, Pitt-street, opp. Willow Tree.

FOR SALE, several good Saddle and Harness HORSES, BUGGIES, &c. G. KISS, 250, Pitt-street.

A HORSE and SADDLE, and a PONY and Saddle for SALE. Inquire at 188, Prince-street.

FOR SALE, first-class spring CART, warranted LARTER and CO., Castlereagh-st., nr. Liverpool-st.

FOR SALE, a SHOP FRONT, consisting of a pair of large sashes, a pair of glass doors, shutters, and bars—the whole in good repair. THOMAS COLLINS, 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

FOR SALE, a well-known and flourishing Boot and Shoe Maker's ESTABLISHMENT, including lease of premises, shop fittings and fixtures, complete; a first-rate Thomas's sewing-machine, double action, No. 3; a new patent screwing-machine, &c., &c. A rare opportunity for a party desirous to start in business in the above line. Apply H. WETTMANN, 298, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

FOR SALE.—
11,000 Wethers
6,000 Ewes, to lamb in August.

Apply to W. and T. RICHARDSON, Duck Creek, Canonbar; or D. H. DUNLOP, Treasury-buildings.

STATION for SALE.—For Sale, GIBBEAN STATION, in Liverpool Plains district, 16,000 acres, without stock. Improvements: 5-roomed dwelling-house, stock-yards, garden, good well of water.

Apply to WILLIAM TINDALE, stock and station agent, Post Office-chambers, Sydney.

FOR SALE, MELROSE COTTAGE, Snail's Bay, Balmain; the house is built of stone, and contains seven rooms, out-buildings, &c.; has a deep water frontage, stone wharf, bathing-house, and large garden; five minutes' walk from steam ferry; steamers to and from Sydney every half-hour. Mr. MASON, Railway Office, Phillip-street.

TOWN OF ST. JOSEPH.

INTENDING PURCHASERS should leave Sydney by the 10.15 a.m. TRAIN.

SALE WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, 12 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE.

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THE LAND.

(From the Sydney Mail, June 1.)

THE Parramatta meeting of the Agricultural Society of New South Wales came off, according to announcement, on Friday, and Saturday last. Friday was an unfortunate day. The society was surely unwarranted in supposing so strong an interest in agricultural pursuits to exist in the population of Sydney as to draw them away from the Review and the Levee to look at bullocks and sheep. Such a society depends more upon the shillings of visitors than upon the guineas of members, and great judgment is required in suiting agricultural meetings, in time and place, to the convenience of the public, whose support is their very life. We do not know the amount of money taken at the gates, but from the scanty attendance it must have been very much less than should have been secured from a meeting held in the neighbourhood of so large a population. The fact that there was little or no improvement on Saturday goes far to prove that the show is held at too great a distance from Sydney. Randwick has been mentioned as a better place: but Randwick even is too distant. The live stock, farm produce, and implements should be exhibited within the suburbs: the ploughing match and trials of implements might take place at the most convenient place along the line of railway. The Governor of the colony should be induced to inaugurate the show, and to distribute the prizes: everything should be done, in fact, to secure a thoroughly representative show, and to get it well seen. For some cause or other the present society does not appear to be thriving. As there is no published report there is no means of knowing what number of members it musters, or what is the state of its funds. A glance at the prize list shows the funds to be small, and inquiry shows the active members of the committee to be few in number. The society languishes in fact for want of support. It lacks the power to organise a meeting. The conduct of the past meeting was scarcely such as to give that confidence to exhibitors which is essential to the success of such an affair. The absence of catalogues and of tickets distinguishing the breed, breeders, locale, of live stock, and the ancestry of pedigree stock, together with the growers and locale of agricultural produce could not but strike every one as indicative of defective management. Many of the owners of valuable stock, brought there at great expense, had the mortification to find the animals in pens upon which not a scrap of cardboard was to be seen. To be of any use such exhibitions must act as an advertisement to the breeder and grower who found herds and flocks and new varieties of vegetable produce at vast expense, and appear in the society's showyard as exhibitors under the impression that, by so doing, they will extend their business. All these defects, however, are to be repaired, and under the sagacious guardianship of the new President, we certainly hope to see considerable improvement next year. Every member must determine to bring in an additional member, and to labour personally to make the society in fact, what it now is in name,—the Society of New South Wales. What is really wanted, is the cordial co-operation of such men as Messrs. C. Reynolds, of Tocal, Paterson; G. Loder, of Abbey Green, Singleton; J. R. Nowlan, of Maitland; Wyndham, of Dalwood; Christian, of Hunter River; Sloper Cox, of Richmond; Lee, of Bathurst; Cox, of Mulgoa; W. J. Dangar, of Neotsfield; C. Russell, of Singleton; G. P. Bowman, of Singleton; Otto Baldwin, of Maitland; J. C. Lloyd, and Dr. Jenkins, who is, we believe, in membership. These are all men of great enterprise and reputation as importers and breeders of valuable live stock.

The contributions from the Hunter River, particularly Messrs. Nowlan's and Loder's Hereford cattle, made quite a feature in the show, which was well sustained by Mr. Dangar's and Dr. Patterson's short-horns. We cannot refer to the Hereford cattle without referring to the recent death of old Mr. Monkhouse, who has stood at the head of the Hereford breeders for the past sixty-five years. It is a strange circumstance that, although totally blind, no one's recognition of identity of form and character was so true as his. Visiting a herd after an absence of a twelvemonth, he could, guided merely by touch, distinguish by name its various members. He died at the age of 84 in the possession of an ample competence. The poet Wordsworth married his sister. The sheep, about fifty in number, were very disappointing. An inspection of the pens, however, showed that good results are to be produced by a mixture of the cotswold and merino wool. The horses were spread all over a large field, whereas, for purposes of comparison, they should have been near one another. Some very superior specimens were found amongst the blood stock. "Stafford," "Kyogle," "Rioter" were all beautiful of their kind, and are too well known at Randwick to need description; but to get weight-carrying hacks, none of them have enough bone. If one could have told where, and under what circumstances, the vegetable produce had been grown, that would have been a very interesting department of the show; but there was scarcely a kindly bit of cardboard anywhere discoverable which gave the desired information. The samples of maize were numerous and splendid, and Messrs. Munn and Co. attended to show their beautiful preparations from this grain—maizena and starch, the former produced apparently from the flour treated with water. They are contemplating the establishment of a manufactory in the neighbourhood of Sydney for these preparations, so that a new market will be found for maize, which, to a great extent, may replace wheat in those districts which in consequence of rust are now closed to it. Maize is almost exclusively used for feeding animals; it may with great advantage be introduced more generally as an exceedingly palatable and wholesome article of human food, and might with great advantage displace wheat entirely as the chief constituent of all bread used in the workhouse and the gaol. The orangeries, for which Parramatta is famous, were of course well represented by splendid specimens of fruit; and if the Governor had but tasted Mr. Cox's delicate Riesling wine, he need not have sent his order to Albury. That feature of the show which attracted perhaps the greatest attention was the implement department. People are proverbially fond of looking at what they don't understand. The ignorance of agricultural machinery is rapidly passing away, however. At one time a marked antipathy was observable to ploughs and chaff-cutters, and the ardour of importers was for a time completely damped. Little by little, the value of iron ploughs and harrows, of chaff-cutters, of corn drills, of thrashing machines, of grass and grain mowing machines has become so patent that, from doing nothing one house has come to do a business of several thousand pounds a year—the issue of ploughs alone being about 400. These have found their way principally to the Goulburn, Hunter River, and Camden districts. Messrs. Ainsworth showed a very good selection of iron ploughs. Amongst the novelties were a simple American machine for stripping the cobs of Indian corn, a root cutter, a drain tile machine, and a combined grass and grain mower. To those who find drainage to be essential to successful cultivation the tile-making machine had a special interest. The 2-inch pipes are forced through at the rate of about 5000 a day, and tiles of any bore can be produced. The grass and grain cutters are just coming into use. About thirty are already in work in the Hunter River district, eight in the Hawkesbury, and a few in other directions. In the neighbourhood of Richmond men of small means have bought them for the purpose of working with them for hire. Drills and ploughs and chaff-cutters might be bought by free selectors for the same purpose. It is evident that a great change is coming over the squatting mind—if the absurd combination is allowable—with respect to the cultivation of land. Many of them are becoming aware of the benefit derivable from the possession of roots or pumpkins, and straw to be cut up for cattle and sheep as a fall back when grass is scarce, or as an auxiliary in the fatting process. It is now no uncommon circumstance to meet with a plot of tilled land upon a station, and when this becomes more general there will be less money going out of the country for wheat and other feeding stuffs than is now the case. As some indication of a change in this direction, that is to say, of the general increase in the production of wheat, we may observe that the number of thrashing machines imported this year is five times what it was last.

At a late meeting of the Royal Society of Victoria, a paper on colonial wine was read by the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale, in which he said, that much of what had been stated about the perishable character of these wines was quite false. He considered that a wide field was open for the culture of the vine. The experiments made upon the forty-eight samples of colonial wine to test their durability, have been highly satisfactory. He mentioned with especial commendation the Scyras, and Verdeilho, Riesling, together with wines from Castlemaine, Sandhurst, Wahgunyah, Albury, and Goulburn, which in time, he considered, would replace most, if not all imported wines.

The steam plough appears to be drawing large crowds of spectators from Melbourne and the surrounding country. It is very successful, and affords immense satisfaction. A reporter of the experiment says respecting cost, "The cost, I imagine, will differ in certain districts, but taking the nearest agricultural locality to town, and allowing 7s. a day for engine driver, 20s. for windlass, plough, and anchor men; 8s. for rope, porter, and boys; 20s. for water, wood, and oil, we arrive at 55s for a day's work." As the average day's work is seven acres ploughing and nine cultivating, the cost per acre is 8s. for one and 6s. for the other. To this should be added wear and tear, interest of money, &c.

We are informed of a measure to be introduced into the Victorian Legislature to remodel the Board of Agriculture. "Instead of three nominees, as at present, the Government is to have power to appoint nine persons possessing such practical or scientific knowledge of agriculture and other industrial pursuits as will enable them to be specially useful in promoting the object of the new Board." It is also proposed under the provisions of a Scab Act to divide the colony of Victoria into clean, doubtful, and scabby districts, and to adopt a strict system of quarantine, so that the requirements of the New South Wales Government may be complied with in the respect of the transit of sheep. The report of the Mudgee woolgrowers on the Victorian wool does not appear to go down at all in the quarter whence the samples came. There appears to be misconception on both sides, which a sight of the animals that produce the article in the pens of a show-yard would go far to remove. It is difficult to say what benefits will not accrue when communication is rendered more complete by the perfection of the railway system.

From South Australia reports reach us of abundance of prime bullocks, selling at £10 to £13 each, and sheep at £14 to £16; but of dull market for store animals. At Deniliquin they talk largely of boiling down. Some of the principal squatters of Riverina have combined to carry out such operations on an extensive scale. The Maitland mills are depending upon imported wheat; beef and mutton are about 3d. per lb.: vegetables are scarce, lucerne hay is low, and nothing is doing in wool.

DISSOLUTION OF THE QUEENSLAND PARLIAMENT:

THE *Courier* publishes the following Executive memoranda in connection with the dissolution of Parliament, gazetted on Wednesday last:—

MEMORANDUM BY MINISTERS FOR HIS EXCELLENCY'S CONSIDERATION.

"Brisbane, May 22nd, 1867.

"Ministers respectfully submit for His Excellency's consideration the following circumstances connected with recent political events.—

"On the 1st instant Mr. Watts resigned his office as Secretary for Public Works; and a few days later, Mr. Bell, the Secretary for Public Lands, was temporarily appointed to discharge the duties of that office, and was gazetted as 'Acting Secretary for Public Works,' in addition to the Department of Public Lands.

"On the 18th instant, Mr. Douglas, the Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade, tendered his resignation, in consequence of a difference with his colleagues on a matter of policy connected with the Department of the Treasury. That resignation was not accepted under the advice of the Executive Council; and Mr. Douglas was subsequently offered and accepted the office of Secretary for Public Works. Mr. Stephens, the member for South Brisbane, was offered and accepted the office of Treasurer, and thereby vacated his seat in the Assembly. Mr. Douglas having merely been transferred from one office to another, did not, in the opinion of the Attorney-General and his other colleagues, thereby vacate his seat, and took his place in the Assembly as usual. Yesterday afternoon, shortly after Mr. Macalister, the Premier, had, in his place in the Assembly, made a statement respecting the changes in the Ministry, Mr. Pugh, one of the members for North Brisbane, moved, without notice, the following resolution:—'That the seat of the Honorable John Douglas, Esq., hath become, and is now vacant, by reason of his acceptance of office as Secretary for Public Works.'

"This motion was carried against Ministers by a majority of fourteen.

"In justification of their conviction that Mr. Douglas had not vacated his seat by being transferred from the Department of the Treasury to that of Public Works, Ministers cite the nineteenth clause of schedule I. of the Constitution Act, 18 and 19 Victoria, c. 54.—('Statutes of Queensland,' Vol. I., page 227) This clause specifically enacts that certain official members of the Government (the Treasurer being one of such official members), who may 'accept any other office,' shall not thereby vacate their seats in the Assembly. Transfers of office have, under this Act, frequently taken place in New South Wales, from which colony Queensland inherits its constitution; and an exactly parallel case to that of Mr. Douglas occurred when Mr. Smart was transferred from the Treasury to the Department of Works. The Queensland Parliament is, of course, bound by the Constitution Act, and the other laws in force in this colony; but it may not be impertinent to add that the practice of the House of Commons is clearly in harmony with what Ministers believe to be the law here. In May's *Parliamentary Practice* (chapter 22), it is laid down as follows:—'If one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State should be transferred from one department to another, his seat is not vacated, as there is no such division of departments in the office of Secretary of State as to render them distinct offices under the Crown. Thus in 1830 Lord J. Russell left the Home for the Colonial Department; and in 1855 Sir George Grey exchanged the Colonial for the Home Department; and in neither case was a new writ moved.'

"Under these circumstances, Ministers feel compelled to view this adverse vote not only as a grave reflection on their policy, but also as a direct infringement of an Act of Parliament, and of the Constitution of this colony. Both in this case and in the case of the Warwick Railway, which has lately been the subject of much discussion, the Assembly appears to have assumed functions which it does not possess. The deliberate and formal enactments of the combined Legislature cannot, in the opinion of Ministers, be set aside by resolution hastily and informally passed by one branch of that Legislature.

"After careful deliberation, Ministers now beg most respectfully to advise his Excellency the Governor that Parliament should be dissolved. This advice is not, however, based on the vote of last night, which is only one among many proofs of the disorganisation of parties in the present Assembly—but rather on general grounds of policy, which Ministers trust will have due weight with his Excellency.

"At the commencement of this session, Ministers were met by a direct motion of want of confidence. This vote was negatived without a division; but during a lengthy debate, extending over three sittings, it was manifest that the most conflicting opinions prevailed among the members on subjects of great importance.

"Ministers therefore feel justified in expressing their opinion that the House, as at present constituted, is not likely to accomplish any useful business. They also view the decision of the House last night as an indication that they can no longer depend for support upon those members who have previously voted with them on all questions of importance. They believe further, that there is still less cohesion among those members who have opposed their policy.

"More than this:—it is now, on this day, exactly four years since the first Parliament of Queensland was dissolved. Since that time the population has been nearly doubled, and the revenue and expenditure have been more than doubled. The altered circumstances and the increased importance of the colony seem to render it most desirable that public opinion should be tested, and that a direct appeal should be made to the constituencies.

"Further, Ministers have no hesitation in stating that the House, as at present constituted, most inadequately represents the opinion of the people; and they trust that his Excellency may not find it at variance with his duty to accept on this ground the advice which is now most respectfully tendered.

"Moreover, if it were urged that his Excellency ought to call in the assistance of members from the Opposition side of the House, it may be answered that both sides of the House have already been called in; for when the existing Parliament first met, three of the present members of the Government, viz., Messrs. Lilley, Douglas, and Stephens, were seated on the Opposition side, and two, Messrs. Macalister and Bell, on the Ministerial side. In fact, there has been, it may be said, a double coalition; for during last session Messrs. Watts and M'Lean, who at times sat and voted with the Opposition, were invited to join, and did join the Ministry.

"Again, in the terms of the Electoral Act now in force (29 Victoria, No. 12, section 11), the electoral rolls for 1867 8 will be completed on June 15th. These are the rolls on which the elections for the third Parliament *must* take place, whether the second Parliament is dissolved now or some months hence. No electors will, therefore, be excluded from voting at the general election by the course which the Ministers advise the Governor to adopt in dissolving Parliament forthwith; for the new writs would be issued so that no elections could take place until after the 15th June.

"Moreover, it is believed that in England no Parliament has ever been allowed to expire by effluxion of time. In the last session of a moribund Parliament it has been found that members are inclined virtually to address their constituencies out of doors, instead of applying themselves to the business immediately before the House. This same evil is apparent, in perhaps an exaggerated form, in the present Assembly of Queensland.

"To recapitulate:—Ministers respectfully tender to his Excellency their advice that the present Parliament be prorogued with a view to the immediate dissolution of the Assembly, and a general election, for the following principal reasons:—

"1. The present Parliament was elected for five years; is now in its fifth session; and will in a few months expire by effluxion of time, if not previously dissolved. Since the last general election, the population of the colony has been nearly doubled by a large immigration from the United Kingdom and from the other Australian colonies. Consequently it appears only just, now that several vital questions of policy are pending—especially respecting the disposal of the public lands—to make an appeal to the country at large, so that the greatly increased number of electors may have an opportunity of exercising their franchise.

"2. The disorganised state of parties in the Assembly renders it impossible for the present, or for any other Ministry which could be formed out of the existing House, to carry on the business of the country.

"3. It is submitted that, according to the constitutional practice of England, as also of the Australian colonies, the privilege of an appeal to the people should be allowed to the Ministry in office, during the last session of an expiring Parliament.

"4. If it should be suggested in any quarter that the present Ministry might resign office and advise the Governor to send for some member on the opposite side of the House, with a view to form a new Administration, it is submitted in reply that the present is doubly a coalition Ministry, under the circumstances explained above. The existing Cabinet has been recruited at different times from all quarters of the House; and it is admitted on all sides that no fresh combination could be formed capable of commanding the necessary support, and of carrying on the Government in a satisfactory manner.

"A. MACALISTER, Colonial Secretary."

Memorandum by his Excellency the Governor in reply to the foregoing.

"Government House, May 23, 1867.

"After mature consideration of the memorandum yesterday submitted by Ministers, the Governor is ready to grant a dissolution in accordance with their advice. It will, of course, be clearly understood, that the Governor has come to this decision for the reasons of general policy laid before him by his responsible advisers; and that he is not called upon to express, and does not express, any opinion respecting the point of privilege and constitutional law which appears to have been raised in the Assembly with reference to Mr. Douglas's seat.

"The Governor desires to announce his decision formally to both Houses, as an act of courtesy to a Parliament from which he, as the Representative of the Queen, has always received constant and loyal co-operation.

"G. F. BOWEN."

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

QUEENSLAND.

FROM Brisbane our dates are to the 31st, and from Rockhampton to the 28th ultimo:—

We have learned, from reliable authority (says the *Courier*), that a telegram has been received by Mr. Cowper from the electors of Maryborough, asking him to allow himself to be placed in nomination for that electorate. This gentleman has declined the honour.

A melancholy accident occurred on the 19th May, close to the station of Messrs. M'Andrews and M'Phillamy, Maranoa district. A married woman, who lives on the station, went out to meet her husband, who was driving a bullock-team, and when she approached the bullocks one of them attempted to kick her. In stepping back she slipped and fell, the wheel passing over her skull and crushing it like an egg-shell. When her head was raised her brains fell upon her bosom. The police magistrate of a neighbouring district happened to be passing at the moment, and he held an investigation. The bereaved husband, who bears an excellent character, was almost in a state of distraction. He was only two months married.—*Courier*.

A man named Tom Pavey was drowned in the Bay on Wednesday morning. Deceased was a seaman on board the cutter Jessie, belonging to Mr. James Campbell. On the 28th ultimo he and another man, named Martin Anderson, went down to the bay for the purpose of getting coral to burn lime. The latter states that the cutter got *as far as* the boat channel below Lytton, and dropped anchor when it became dark. They remained at anchor till between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when they set sail and proceeded about a mile further. They then lowered the punt, which they carried in the stern of the cutter, and, in doing so, the line broke, and the punt got adrift. They put the cutter about, and tried to get hold of the punt, but could not at first. After a little while, however, they succeeded, and deceased tied the punt to the rigging of the cutter and jumped on board. When he got there he let go the line which fastened it to the cutter, and in his efforts to prevent it drifting away, upset it, and fell into the water. Anderson did not see him rise after.—*Ibid.*

A daring case of garotting, carried out successfully, occurred (says the *D. D. Gazette*) on the night of the 26th ultimo, a little beyond Ball's public-house, in Russell-street. A man named M'Laughlin, in company with another man, named John Byrnes, went into Ball's public-house and had a few glasses of liquor. Byrnes evidently fell into bad company, for he asserts that on awaking from a deep sleep he found himself comfortable in bed, but minus the sum of nearly forty pounds. He does not know how the money vanished, nor does he charge anyone with the robbery; all he asserts is that he had the money on his person; that he fell in with good company and made free with his hardly-earned wages; that he got drunk, and on awaking from a deep sleep induced by drink, he found out he had lost his money. M'Laughlin states he left Ball's public-house late, and was followed by three men, who also came out of Ball's Hotel; that on arriving near Mr. Flynn's place, on the Mort estate, one of his preluders rushed up behind and threw his arms round his throat, choking him by their force; that he fell into a deep rut, and was held down while the other two men searched his pockets, and took away three £1 notes and some silver. Two of the notes were Treasury notes, and were marked with some blood from a cut on Jones's hands. M'Laughlin, in giving information to the police, states that he could not identify the men, but should know the notes if he could come across them.

The Upper Mary correspondent of the *Chronicle* says:—"Whilst out kangaroo-hunting near Tinana Creek, the other day, I saw the Government surveyors' tents picturesquely pitched on a little spot of dry ground surrounded by bogs, swamps, and utterly rotten ground—so frequently and extensively rotten that a man, much less a horse, could scarcely get over it. This excellent agricultural soil is being laid out into farms!"

Another case of a criminal assault on a child on the bank of the river near the Turbot-street ferry has been reported. It appears that at about a quarter past 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a child named Esther Arnold, about eleven years old, while walking towards the bridge with the intention of crossing from the north to the south side of the river, was accosted by a man who asked her to show him the Turbot-street ferry. She went thither to direct him on his way, and when she got there the man invited her to go with him to the bushes on the banks of the river. He then threatened her, pulled her along the road, and took her through the fence separating the street from the bank. It is alleged that he then committed the assault and afterwards walked away. The supposed culprit has not yet been arrested.

At the Crocodile diggings, a heavy flood occurred during the previous week, and caused damage to the extent of £2000. The rush to the Ocean Oak, or Double Mountain gold-field, has considerably decreased during the last few days. All, or nearly all, the men who left the Morinish for the new field have returned, and do not give very favourable accounts of its productiveness.—*Rockhampton Bulletin.*

The *Bulletin* also reports the finding of several heavy nuggets (for these diggings) at the new rush, Rosewood, in a claim worked by William Oldham and Co. One found weighed 2 oz. 6 dwts. 12 grs., another 7 oz. 15 dwts. 18 grs., being the largest turned up yet at the Morinish, and a third 14 dwts. The two-ounce nugget was found on the surface among loose stones, the large and "welcome" are a little below the surface. The gold is very bright, and free from any admixture of quartz. There has been a rush to the locality, which is close to the Fitzroy, where it bends sharply to the south, and almost in the angle formed by the river. A German, quite a new chum, has hit on a good piece of ground, but as he has not yet secured his prospecting claim the exact site is not known. He has come in to the Commissioner for his prospecting claim. On bottoming a shaft, at a depth of six or seven feet, he took out from one dishful three nuggets weighing altogether seventeen and a-half pennyweights, which is similar to the Gulf gold. There is a fine opportunity now offered in the plentiful supply of water of thoroughly testing this district. The diggers, of course, do not want any increase to their numbers, but it is well-known that the great extent of these gold-fields renders a thorough prospecting by the present number of diggers out of the question.

"A Settler" writes to the *Peak Downs Telegram*:—My experience in Northern Queensland has proved to me that sheep with ordinary attention on fair country will do well. In December, 1861, I took the delivery of 4000 ewes on the Darling Downs. I have had five lambings from this lot. There are at present about 23,000 sheep on the station; I have sold about 2000, and killed for the use of the station over 1000, making a total increase of 20,000 sheep from 4000 sheep in five years. All the sheep that were purchased during that period being the number of rams necessary to tup the maiden ewes—in all about 200 head. I am convinced that Northern Queensland will one day be the greatest wool-growing colony in Australia, for a deal of the country will never be fit for anything but grazing purposes. And I am also convinced that the flocks in this country will grow as valuable a fleece of wool per head as can be produced in any of the other colonies, and all that is wanted to accomplish this is capital and experience in breeding. Why should I have two sheep of the same age and sex, the one clip 5½ lbs. washed wool, and the other only 2 lbs.? There is no reason for it but the want of breeding. No doubt the excessive droughts and floods to which this country is subject are against it, and stock must have extra attention during these periods, but I see no reason why stock should not be brought through these periods with as small a per-centage of loss annually as often occurs in the other colonies.

A man named Peacock committed suicide on the 25th March, at the Surveyor's Camp, about a mile and a-half from Stanwell. He called at the camp about sundown on Saturday; he said he came from Rockhampton, and was very tired, and wanted a job. Mr. Rutherford, surveyor, told him he could give him no work, that he might get something to eat, and a bed at the men's tent. He went to the tent, was supplied with food, and turned into bed. On awakening the next morning (Sunday) the men found him lying in bed with his throat cut, and quite dead. A razor—the handle and part of the blade of which were enveloped in a piece of cloth—lay near his right hand. It is supposed that he got up during the night, and took the razor from a carpet bag which he brought with him to the camp. Dr. Roche was sent for, and on arriving examined the wound in Peacock's throat. It extended from side to side, and divided the main artery of the throat.—*Bulletin.*

EARTHQUAKE.—A correspondent writes to the *Rockhampton Bulletin* that on Monday, 13th May, at about 9 a.m., we experienced a slight shock of earthquake on the Agricultural Reserve. For about two minutes, there was a rumbling subterranean sound not unlike a discharge of artillery, accompanied by a slight tremor of the ground. During this space of time our occupations were very naturally suspended, for we were at first perplexed to account for the mysterious sound. Our perplexity, however, was of short continuance; a residence of some years in New Zealand (where three shocks in the course of the day are not unusual) having familiarised us with these phenomena and their accompaniments. Should earthquakes become of frequent occurrence, it may necessitate the adoption of wooden in preference to stone structures, which do not bear the twist and strain incidental to such commotions so well as those of wood.

VICTORIA.

We extract from papers to the 30th ultimo a few items of interest.

The "Victorian Alliance for the Better Regulation of the Liquor Traffic" waited per deputation upon the Attorney-General on the 27th ultimo, to urge that the substance of the resolutions adopted by the Alliance should be incorporated in the bill upon the subject which it was supposed would be brought before Parliament shortly. These resolutions have been before the public, and it will be remembered that they embody the abolition of Sunday and night trading, grocers', ale and beer licences, and singing and dancing saloons; also certain wholesale alterations in the licensing system, and a provision requiring that the expressed wish of the majority of the residents in a given district should secure the refusal of a license. Mr. Higinbotham yesterday intimated to the deputation that the opinions of the Alliance were extreme, that the permissive system in respect to licenses would assuredly result in the Maine Liquor Law, and that the views of the Government were not, pending the drafting of the bill on the subject being prepared, yet decided; and he strongly recommended the Alliance to assist in carrying through a bill providing a remedy for some of the chief evils now complained of rather than to enforce views which, being strongly opposed, would lead to the present rejection of any measure of the kind. One member of the deputation declared that the Alliance would accept nothing but the permissive system in the matter of licenses, upon which Mr. Higinbotham pointed out that the present bill actually contained a provision upon that point, which ought to be enough. The interview terminated without any definite promise made on the part of the Government.—*Argus.*

The following note, says the *Argus*, from Captain F. W. Cadell, in command of the South Australian expedition (steamers Eagle and Firefly), has come to hand, addressed to a friend in Melbourne. It contains, perhaps, the last news from the expedition which we shall receive for some time:—"Townsville, 20th April, 1867. My dear ——,—This being my last contact with civilisation, I must say good by. I am just getting into the trades; hitherto I have been experiencing the dregs of the N.W. monsoon. I have been running day and night ever since I entered the Barriers, so you may depend upon it I have not had much sleep. My horses are all right, and my party in good spirits. So with kind regards to all friends, and with best wishes, I say adieu.—F. W. Cadell."

The great match at billiards, between Hitchen, the English champion, and Hadley, of Sandhurst, who is reputed to be the best player in the colony, for £100 a-side, Hadley receiving 350 points in a game of 1000 up, was played at Ballarat, on Tuesday last. It arose out of the following circumstances:—The competitors had previously played three games at Sandhurst. In the first Hitchen gave away 350 points in 1000, and lost the match by 186 points. Three days afterwards a second game was played, Hadley receiving 300 points, and Hitchen winning by 138 points. The third game took place on the 6th of April, when Hadley, receiving 350 points, won by 138 points. Hitchen then issued the challenge which has led to the present match, stating that the weather which was hot and damp had seriously affected his play. The game last night was played at the Freemasons' Hotel, on a new table by Alcock and Co. The charge for admission was half-a-guinea. The play commenced at 8 o'clock, and was finished at fifteen minutes past 12 this morning. There was not much betting. Hitchen was the favourite. The attendance was only about forty in number. Cautious play was exhibited on both sides. Hitchen showed fine all-round play; but the feature of his game was his losing hazards in the side pockets. His largest breaks were 60, 55, 51, 49, and 40. He had several breaks of 28 each. Hadley was not fortunate. His largest break was 39. The spot stroke was not attempted by either player. At 663 points Hitchen caught his opponent, and at the finish the game stood—Hitchen, 1001; Hadley, 899. Hitchen was cheered at the close.—*Argus.*

Mr. Jenner submitted to the Legislative Council, on Tuesday afternoon, his motion affirming the desirability of increasing the population of the colony by immigration, and of giving full effect to the provisions of the Immigration Act. The proposition was warmly supported by Messrs. Fawkner, Anderson, Sladen, A'Beckett, and Strachan. It was agreed to adjourn the debate until Tuesday, June 4.

A hope had been very generally entertained, writes the local correspondent of the *Ballarat Star*, that before this time some trace of the gold taken from the late Mr. T. U. Burke would have been discovered, but up to the present time there have been no tidings of the missing treasure save an untrustworthy rumour of its discovery. On Sunday evening, sergeant Smith, of Buninyong, and the two black trackers, all apparently very much fatigued, returned to Smythesdale, on their way home from the scene of the murder, having given up hope of being able to trace the back track of the supposed murderers. Such a length of time had elapsed since the date of the murder that the action of the weather, in conjunction with the new spring of grass, had completely effaced the footprints of the horses, making it impossible to discover the return route. The vast extent of country to be traced, too, was a great impediment in prosecuting the search. For six or eight days previously the sergeant and the blackfellows had been incessantly engaged in tracing, during the latter part of which time they were chiefly on their knees on the ground, blowing the grass aside in search of the footprints of the two horses, and comparing and measuring every suspected trace. The blackfellows themselves express their conviction that if they had been promptly sent for they would most assuredly have been able to trace any horse or spring-cart to or from the scene of the murder. The acuteness of perception displayed by the blackfellows during the search is described as most astonishing. On one occasion sergeant Smith's horse got loose and galloped off, the revolver getting flung out of the case and being given up for lost; but the missing weapon was shortly afterwards recovered by one of the blackfellows, who descried it at a distance almost incredible. On another occasion a pencil was lost, in the recovery of which even a still more remarkable power of perception was manifested. Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which the blackfellows laboured, they have supplied data to form one very strong link in the chain of evidence against the accused; while the thoughtfulness of Mr. Andrew Porteous, in suggesting the use of the black trackers, as also his offhanded liberality in fully equipping them for their journey, has gained him universal commendation. A fresh search is to be instituted for the back track by constable Musgrove, of Staffordshire Reef police station, who has had apparently very valuable suggestions communicated to him as to the accused having taken a by-road, not yet discovered, in returning from the scene of the murder.

The payment of members question has advanced another stage. A message from his Excellency the Governor, recommending the necessary appropriation for the purpose, was presented to the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, and, on the motion of Mr. Kyte, was ordered to be taken into consideration to-day.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND papers to the 15th are to hand; and from Taranaki to the 11th ultimo.

THE GUM DIGGINGS AT RIVERHEAD.—If it were as generally known as it ought to be, that there is a most profitable field for labour in the country around Riverhead, there would be few able-bodied men, willing to work, unemployed in Auckland. At the present moment there are, we are informed, about three hundred men employed in digging for gum, and the average find is about one cwt. per day. The gum meets a ready sale in Auckland, and by our last market reports fetches from 18s. to 26s. per cwt., according to its cleanness. While writing upon this subject we would draw attention to the process commonly adopted for cleaning the gum, viz., scraping it. This is a tedious one, nearly as much so as procuring the gum in the first instance. The gum may be cleaned in one-tenth of the time, and with little trouble. Old gold miners will remember how the process of puddling clay is performed in a tub. The gum may be cleaned in a similar way; only, instead of using a spade, as with the clay, a besom of titree scrub must be used. Set a common washing tub or half barrel near the water, and, having put into it some two or three bushels of gum, as found, stir it round smartly with the titree besom till the water is thick; strain the dirty water off and pour in clean, and repeat the process. The third water will generally turn the gum out thoroughly free from dirt. A little practice will make the washer expert, and the saving of labour between washing and scraping is very great.—*N. Z. Herald.*

PRESENTATION OF VICTORIA CROSS AND GOOD SERVICE MEDAL.—On Saturday, May 11, says the *N. Z. Herald*, the troops in garrison, the blue jackets and marines from H. M. S. S. Brisk, the local volunteer corps, and a large number of spectators, assembled in the Albert Barracks to witness one of the most interesting events that has ever occurred in New Zealand—the presentation of the Victoria Cross to Major C. Heaphy of the Auckland Rifle Volunteers. What invested the ceremony with a peculiar interest, apart from that attractiveness which a grand military display must always possess, was the fact that the high and honourable distinction of the Victoria Cross, the reward of valour, was for the first time to be conferred upon a New Zealand colonist. Major C. Heaphy's services during the war in Waikato, and the services of many more of his gallant comrades who fought side by side with their brethren of the line in many a sharp skirmish or deadly encounter with the wily savage, had been long appreciated and recognised by the people of New Zealand, but somehow a feeling had been engendered that the Home Government was disposed to undervalue and ignore the sacrifices made by the colonists, and more particularly the inhabitants of the Northern Island. That feeling, the event of Saturday will have done much to remove. Shortly after the arrival of General Chute and staff, officers commanding corps were called to the front to receive instructions, after which the troops on the right and left of the 12th were wheeled inwards, the cavalry, blue jackets, and military train forming the right side of a large square, and the Royal Marines and local forces the left. Officers and colours then took post in review order, and Major Heaphy was called to the centre of the square. Major Baker then read an order dated the 22nd of February, 1867, in reference to the mode of presentation, and also the following:—"Auckland Militia.—Major Charles Heaphy, 'For his gallant conduct at the skirmish on the banks of the Mangapiko River, in New Zealand, on the 11th of February, 1864, in assisting a wounded soldier of the 40th Regiment, who had fallen into a hollow among the thickest of the concealed Maories. While doing so, he became the target for a volley at a few feet distant. Five balls pierced his clothes and cap, and he was wounded in three places. Although hurt, he continued to aid the wounded until the end of the day. Major Heaphy was at the time in charge of a party of soldiers of the 40th and 50th Regiments, under the orders of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Marshman Havelock, C.B., V.C., the senior officer on the spot, who had moved rapidly down to the place where the troops were hotly engaged and pressed.'" The General then spoke as follows, in a firm military voice that was audible to the most distant among the assembled crowd:—"Major Heaphy,—It is with the greatest pleasure I perform the duty which this day devolves on me of presenting you, in the name of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with the Victoria Cross—a decoration the most highly prized that a soldier can receive. The special deed of valour by which you have won this high honour has been already proclaimed to the whole of her Majesty's army and to your fellow countrymen, in the London *Gazette*, and I can only add the expression of my gratification in now decorating you with the first Victoria Cross that has been awarded to a soldier of the Colonial forces. We of the regular army rejoice that our fellow soldiers of the Colonial troops, who have fought in the same fields with us and shared the same dangers, have been admitted to a participation of this great distinction; and it will be, I am sure, an encouragement and an assurance to the whole body of the Colonial forces that their services are truly appreciated by our gracious Queen. Major Heaphy, in now placing on your breast this distinguishing mark of your Sovereign's favour, I wish you with all sincerity every happiness and prosperity, and may you long live to enjoy the well-earned reward of your valour." Three hearty cheers were then given by the troops and the assembled spectators for her Majesty the Queen, and also for Major Heaphy and the General, and the proceedings terminated. Advantage was taken of the occasion to present a medal for long service and good conduct to Quarter-master Sergeant William Frost, late 70th Regiment. In presenting the medal General Chute said:—"It affords me very great pleasure to present the medal for long service and good conduct to a soldier with whom I served in the same regiment for twenty-three years. This soldier served in the whole of the mutiny, but I am sorry to say he, like many others, has not yet received the medal, though I hope he will get it by-and-bye. It affords me very much pleasure indeed to have the honour of decorating this gallant old soldier with her Majesty's gracious favour." The general then pinned the medal to the soldier's breast, at the same time wishing him long life to wear it, after which three cheers were given for the recipient.

A man of the name of Timothy Rowley, of Tuima, was arrested by the Papakura police on a charge of assault and rape. It appears that about seven o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, May 8th, a married woman of the name of Lawrence was returning from a neighbour's house when she was met by the prisoner on a lonely part of the road. The woman was savagely assaulted and disabled by the prisoner, who accomplished his purpose. She was left lying in a pitiable condition on the road, and there found by a boy passing along later in the evening who had been attracted to the spot by her moans.—*N. Z. Herald.*

TAURANGA.—The captain of the schooner Mavis, which arrived on the 9th May from Tauranga, states that a report reached the camp there on Monday night that a party of Hauhaus were in close proximity to the township, and that on Tuesday morning the whole of the militia were called out. The forces left Tauranga for the front just before the Mavis sailed.

TARANAKI.—The *Herald* of the 11th instant, under the head of "Native Matters," says:—On Tuesday last Mr. Parris and Colonel Lepper arrived in town overland from Patea. During their journey through the Ngatiruanui country they met upwards of one hundred of the rebels of that tribe, who had been down to the beach to gather shell-fish. Those people treated Mr. Parris's people with civility, and made no attempt to molest them in any way. Though their disposition towards us may not be all we could wish, it is, at all events, much more conciliatory than it has been heretofore; in fact, they appear to be anxious to make peace for their own sakes, but would like to remain at war for ours. There was a report circulated at Patea a short time ago, to the effect that Opunake had been taken possession of by the rebels, and there is every reason to believe that this report was taken on to Wanganui, so we shall probably have terrible accounts by the next boat. The grounds for the report, however, are simply that a considerable number of natives had come down to mourn over the old chief Adam Clarke, but they were altogether excluded from the redoubt. The attitude of the Taranakis is still very doubtful. They do not now appear inclined to give up Brady's murderers, as was formerly reported, although they express their entire disapproval of the deed. It seems certain that this tribe must follow the lead of the Ngatiruanuis if the latter make peace, always supposing they are not reinforced from the Waikato.

MR. COMMISSARY-GENERAL STRICKLAND.—We are in a peculiar position as regards our Imperial friends now leaving this colony. As representatives of a system which has ruined this country, we can but rejoice at the prospect of a speedy release. As individuals, who have been colabourers at the work of subduing the native inhabitants of this country, we cannot but feel that every new departure carries away from us stores of friendship and comradeship. Though we owe less than nothing to the Imperial system, yet each representative of that system is entitled to our warmest gratitude for whatever action he was individually engaged in. We need but glance in the direction of the graveyard towards a cluster of silent witnesses, once known as Mercer, Austin, Murphy, King, Phelps, and others, to feel how much of gratitude and sympathy we owe towards the men of England, who worked for us, day by day, with their lives in their hands, and left their bodies as a rampart between us and our foes. Thus much for the dead; the living now claim our attention. Within a day or two, Commissary-General Strickland will leave, and it may not be out of place to take note of the services performed in this country by that experienced officer, as we did in the case of Commissary-General Jones. In September, 1864, Mr. Strickland arrived here, having been especially appointed for field service with General Cameron. He proceeded at once to Wanganui, and organised the commissariat for General Cameron's Wanganui campaign. A great deal has been written for and against the conduct of that campaign, but, as regards the conduct of the commissariat, the voice of the private soldier, heard from many letters, passed an incontrovertible verdict on the matter, by speaking invariably in that contented tone which results only from a well-filled stomach. Yet the organisation of a line of Commissariat stations along that harbourless coast between Taranaki and Wanganui was no slight matter to put into and keep in working order. Few people who have not tried their own hand at work of this kind can form an idea what amount of personal labour and risk attaches itself to the duties of a Commissary-General in a country like this. It is not the regimental officer alone who is exposed in the day of battle. At Nukumaru and Kakaramea, Mr. Strickland was under fire with the rest of the staff; later, in General Chute's campaign, he was under a heavy fire at Otoitaka. However, the quality most indispensable in a Commissary-General deserves now more of our attention, and that quality is financiering. As early as 1856 the financing capabilities of Mr. Strickland had attracted the attention of the Foreign Office, and he was sent to Greece as one of the Commissioners to settle the Greek question. Up to 1860 he remained in Greece, acquiring for himself a name in the Foreign Office. By General Cameron's recommendation the Colonial Government selected Mr. Strickland to proceed to Southland to disentangle the financial imbroglio of that province. The West Coast campaign, however, employed his time more pressingly, and much of the success of that wonderful campaign is due to the perfect action of the Commissariat department. In that celebrated forest march at the back of Mount Egmont, where horse took the place of beef, Mr. Strickland, towards the end of the march, went ahead of the field force to procure new rations. He had to go alone through the bush through mud up to his knees for sixteen miles. This energetic proceeding procured somewhat more savoury rations to the force than the equine diet of the last days, and probably prevented the breaking out of disease amongst the men. The results of General Chute's campaign have been often described as barren; but the cause of that cannot be laid at General Chute's door, nor at that of the officers who were then, like Mr. Strickland, his executive. That campaign itself has put to rest for ever all the prejudices built up once, by unsuccessful officers, round Maori prestige. General Chute proved that a white man is not inferior to the Maori—even at his own trade; and that lesson alone is an invaluable gift to us, now that we shall have soon to be our own generals. Without drawing any invidious comparisons, this country owes a heavy debt to General Chute and his officers, for leaving to us, as a legacy, confidence in our own powers and our own means. The West Coast campaign was just such a campaign in its dimensions as we may have to undertake some day or another: and we could not have a better model, excepting, of course, its sudden conclusion, when further and immediate action is required. The gallant 57th will carry the name of Otapawa to England, and they may well be proud of that name. The 18th and 50th will long remember Putahi; and the 14th Okotuku and Waikoukou. In all those names there exists a bond of gratitude which has not always been recognised by the people of Auckland; but on an occasion like the present, when one of General Chute's officers is leaving us, we should no longer withhold the long-deserved praise. In Mr. Strickland we lose a head which would have been of inestimable value to our financial organisation, could the colony have afforded to employ men of his stamp. We need not here speak of Mr. Strickland's services in the cause of field sports in Auckland, and in establishing a hunt in Wanganui. Those services are recognised to the full, and will long be remembered by our fellow-settlers. All that we can now wish is that the coming rewards for his New Zealand services may always leave a kindly remembrance to him of New Zealand itself.—*Daily Southern Cross*, May 15.

SOUTH AMERICA.

(From the Panama Star, April 24.)

CHILE.

IN Chile the principal topic was the election of Deputies for the ensuing Congress, which resulted in favour of the Government.

The elections came off quietly, though the political meetings prior thereto were characterised by very abusive debates.

It is expected that Congress will devote a good deal of attention to the reform of the Constitution, and a very tempestuous session is anticipated.

El Mercurio says:—"The Republic has never gone through a period of severer trial since the day it has been an independent nation. In finance it is still an unresolved problem how to tackle the heavy war debt, and then there remains a problem not less critical to resolve. Shall the war be continued? Will Spain continue the war? Shall there be a truce or not? We must confess ourselves quite in the dark. We find it impossible to penetrate the thick fog of mystery which at present hangs about our foreign politics. Only one thing we know for certain, and that is, that Chile has not signed the truce proposed by the Anglo-French mediation."

Judging from the accusation brought by Sr. Casos in the Peruvian Congress, against Chile, and other circumstances, we are led to believe that no very friendly feeling exists between these two countries, and it appears that a terminus of the Spanish question is all that is necessary to lead to an open rupture.

The *Mercurio* says that Chile is determined to make every effort to maintain the alliance, notwithstanding the attempts of the Peruvians to the contrary.

It is very evident that a settlement of the war with Spain will not strengthen the bonds of friendship between Chile and Peru, nor get these countries out of their present and impending troubles.

PERU.

April 14.—The fortnight has been rather exciting owing to the resignation of the Ministry, arising from the public meeting convened by the priests and their friends. At this meeting resolutions were moved and carried by acclamation, of the most undignified and unclerical nature possible—the principal supporters of toleration were denounced—personal reference made to prominent members of Congress who were anathematized and declared excommunicated from the Church of the Faithful. While the meeting was being held, or more correctly speaking, while the mob was assembled, two of the leading liberal members of Congress happened to be passing, when they were assailed in a manner highly characteristic of the Christianity and civilisation of Peru. They were hooted and pelted, singular to relate, by the fair and the beautiful. The ladies of Lima are notorious for their *ennui*, and the unwonted energy and vigour they displayed on this occasion in sending epithets and stones flying in all directions was truly wonderful. It is now proved beyond all doubt that they are in possession of some life and vitality, and when once knowledge is joined to zeal, we shall hope for great things from the dark-eyed beauties. As might have been expected, the members were justly indignant at receiving such treatment, and while smarting under the reason and the arguments so feelingly and logically enforced by their clerical friends, the Ministers were called to appear before Congress, and, in the explanations that ensued, an unpleasant spirit was provoked. Ultimately a vote of censure was passed upon the Ministry, and consequently their resignation has followed.

It is pretty evident that such disgraceful exhibitions are only fostering liberal and enlightened ideas and urging forward the absolute necessity for freedom, not in name but in reality.

PUBLIC-HOUSES REGULATION BILL.—Mr. Graves's Bill proposes that the justices, at the annual general licensing meeting, shall grant a public-house license to any person not disqualified by the Licensing Acts, provided his character is satisfactory to the justices. But he must give a bond for £100, with two resident householders as sureties, for the payment of any penalties he may incur. Also the house must be of a certain rateable yearly value, varying according to the number of population; where it does not exceed 5000, the rateable value must be £15, the scale rising until in a district or place with more than 75,000 inhabitants the rateable value must be £60, the excise duty also rising from £10 in the former case to £35 in the latter. Certain conditions are to be imposed in the license; among them that the publican is not knowingly to sell liquors fraudulently adulterated or diluted, and that the house is to be open or to sell (save to lodgers on the premises and travellers), only from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m., and on Sundays from 1 p.m. to 3, and from 8 to 10 p.m., with power to the local authorities further to limit the Sunday hours. Publicans closing entirely on Sunday are to pay 30 per cent. less license-duty. An application for a new license is not to be granted if three-fourths in number of the owners and occupiers of all the other premises within 150 yards object. Three convictions in two years are to make a license void, and disable the landlord for two years for holding a license. For dancing there must be a special license. No new retailing license, or wine or beer license, is to be granted (but only public-house licenses), but persons now holding such licenses are to be entitled for 14 years to have them renewed. The bill is to be in force in all such corporate boroughs of England, and all such districts under Improvement Commissioners or Boards of Health, as shall by a two-thirds vote of the governing body be adopted at a special meeting. The regulations as to hours on Sundays apply also to Christmas Day, Good Friday, and public fast or thanksgiving days.

The Admiralty intends to contract for the construction of a number of vessels of the Beacon and Dwarf class. These vessels are gunboats, twin screw, 450 tons, 120 horse-power, and are built of iron and wood combined.

The works for piercing Mont Cenis have reached the limit of the bed of hard quartz which has been so difficult to penetrate. The workmen have now come upon softer ground, and hope to be able to bore 10 mètres in a year.

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THE EUROPEAN POSITION.

(*From the Spectator, March 30.*)

Every grown man in Germany outside Austria competent to bear arms is to become a drilled soldier. The King of Prussia is *ex officio* Commander-in-Chief of all such soldiers. That is the substance of the treaties between Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden which have this week created such excitement in Paris and throughout France. It appears that immediately after the agreement of Nikolsburg which followed the battle of Sadowa, the Southern States began to tremble for their existence. Deserted by Austria and menaced by France, with Prussia threatening their capitals and their own subjects half inclined to summon the friendly invader, unwilling to be excluded from Germany and apprehensive for their dynastic position, the petty Kings turned to an alliance with Prussia as their only hope, and in the last weeks of August signed secret treaties with their great opponent placing their armies in time of war at his absolute disposal. It was understood also, though not provided by treaty, that these armies should be organised for the future upon the Prussian system, and a bill with that end has, we believe, been introduced into the Bavarian Parliament. In *return* the King of Prussia guaranteed their possessions from every enemy except himself, a guarantee invaluable to Bavaria, whose Palatinate lies across the Rhine and within the grip of France; but not so valuable to Wurtemburg, whose dominions are absolutely encircled by German populations. To avoid exciting still further the susceptibilities of France these treaties were kept quiet, so quiet that Count von Bismarck actually allowed all Germany to lament its division by the Main without hinting that he had already secured a union indefinitely stronger than that of the old Confederation. Germany outside Austria had become for military purposes one great State, under an organisation which sends every ablebodied man when needful into the field. These treaties were known to the Austrian Government immediately after their completion, and it is difficult to believe that they were not also known to the Emperor Napoleon, to whom it was Austria's clear interest that they should be at once revealed. Whether they were or were not, the Emperor permitted M. Rouher in the debate on the interpellation put forward by M. Thiers to assert that Germany, so far from being strengthened by Sadowa, had been weakened by that great victory; that seventy millions had shrunk to thirty; that the Confederation, formerly one, had been divided into three branches—Austria, the Southern States, and Germany North of the Main. Either fearful of the effect of these statements in Germany, which is sensitive on the subject of dismemberment, or enraged at M. Rouher's assumption that a word from France had checked the Prussian career, or embarrassed by the disposition exhibited in the North German Parliament to mould public policy in order to attract into Germany States already secured, M. Bismark immediately on M. Rouher's speech caused the treaties to be published in the *Gazette*, informed France and the world, as it were officially, that despite all external opposition the unity of the Fatherland had been already secured. Bavaria existed and Baden, the King of Wurtemburg was no tributary and the Grand Duke of Hesse no dependent, but the Hohenzollern was nevertheless master for war of the whole German race. The treaties create an alliance at once offensive and defensive, but even if they did not the result would still be the same. While Prussia marches to battle, the Southern Army, 150,000 strong, will remain in garrison, and Germany is as unsafe to attack as if her entire population obeyed a single ruler and were represented in a single parliament.

The blow is a most serious one, alike for France and for M. Rouher. The latter indeed is unmistakably checkmated. If he had heard of the treaties, which is most probable, he based his whole argument upon an assumption which he knew to be unfounded, and may be taunted at any moment with a rhetorical victory won at the expense of concealing a truth essential to the debate. If he was not aware of the treaties, he must admit that in diplomacy, as in war, his master is no fitting match for the audacious Prussian squire who has dared on French frontiers to make a nation without the permission of France. Frenchmen, of course, are not responsible either for Napoleon's diplomatic defeats or M. Rouher's parliamentary apologies, but they will feel most bitterly the changed position of France. The unity of Germany does more than threaten her military ascendancy in the world. It reduces her to the English position—to a positive inability to move on the Continent until she has first secured an ally. Whatever the question at issue, in the East or in the West, at Constantinople or at the Hague, the opposition of Prussia will suffice to reduce her to one or two alternatives—a galling quiescence, or a war in which defeat might involve an alteration of frontier. France, no doubt, is a great nation, and the French are a military people; the fortune of war is uncertain, and a great General is worth, as Wellington said of Napoleon, an extra fifty thousand men. But judging on the rules by which soldiers and statesmen usually judge, it is by no means clear that France must win in a conflict with Germany, by no means certain that she might not sustain a defeat which would compell her to surrender Alsace or Lorraine, a defeat which, even if she surrendered nothing, would unseat the dynasty. A war with a power organised for battle as Germany now is with an army of at least three-quarters of a million, and an armed population behind her of forty millions, is an enterprise which no people not alarmed for its existence or wounded in its honour would be willing to undertake. Frenchmen must surrender all hope of their "natural boundary," the frontier of the Rhine, all expectation of obtaining Belgium except with Prussian consent, all claim to decide alone on the future distribution of the Sultan's dominions. Those hopes and expectations and claims may all be unreasonable, or absurd, or selfish, but they are entertained by Frenchmen, were avowed by a man so moderate as De Tocqueville, are cherished by the rank and file of France as Americans cherish their hope of ruling America from the Isthmus to the Pole. There are signs abroad that Frenchmen are beginning to hate Prussia as they once hated England, and their hatred is by no means wholly devoid of fear. Strange as it seems to Englishmen, Frenchmen have never forgotten 1815, never quite rid themselves of the belief that an invasion from the North, a successful invasion, is not beyond the limits of possibility. They listen to rumours about the absorption of Holland, the annexation of German Switzerland, an offensive and defensive alliance between Berlin and St. Petersburg, an agreement between Von Bismark and Ricasoli, till they begin to *feel* as men felt when the First Bonaparte was on the throne, as if nothing were too horrible to be beyond their enemy's dreams. Accounts of plans drawn up by Baron von Moltke for the invasion of France are greedily received, and photographs of M. Thiers, who denounces Germany as a danger, are demanded in such numbers that even Parisian photographers are overworked. They see, too, some substantial evidence for their fears—a Government Bill, for instance, which sends every able-bodied Frenchman into the ranks, a studious abstinence of the *Moniteur* from any allusion to the treaties with the South. If Napoleon be not alarmed, why does he risk his popularity with peasants? If he is not indignant, why does he silence the *Moniteur*, usually so careful to reprint all official news? The higher the popular estimate of the Emperor's sagacity the deeper will be the apprehensions of all who believe in him, till they feel at last as if they, Frenchmen, the race of all others proudest of its military fame, were refusing a challenge, are half inclined, like the peasants of Turny, to propose a *levée en masse* to defend the soil. That is not a healthy condition of mind for a great military people, and least of all for a great military people ruled by a dynasty to which success is as the breath of life. It will make war easy on the first occasion, and there are occasions in plenty. Without believing all the rumours which now load the air of every Continental capital, it may, we think, be taken for granted that Napoleon and Bismarck are at this moment engaged in a diplomatic war for the possession of Luxemburg. The King of Holland, to whom the Duchy belongs, is willing, it is said, to sell his rights, and the Dutch, who dread entanglements with Germany, are willing that it should be sold. The only difficulty in the way is Prussia, which garrisons the fortress, which regards it as an outwork of Germany, which dare not surrender one inch of strictly German soil, and which hopes, and from the necessity of its geographical position, will always continue to hope, that Holland may one day be attracted within the Germanic circle. To seat a united Germany upon the Atlantic is a dream no German will willingly resign, and the Prussian King, though of course officially most desirous of peace, may object very strenuously to surrender Luxemburg. Napoleon cannot bear to be always baffled; the American complication is over; the French are in the dangerous mood which the idea that their influence is waning always inspires; England is paralysed by internal dissensions, and indisposed in any event to interfere with France; Germany is exalted till it will bear no menace; the East is stirring and heaving with excitement; all things point to that greatest of earthly calamities—a general European war. We have still three months, for Napoleon must give the signal, and the Exhibition does not close till August; but if he lives, and "the unforeseen does not arrive," Germany will yet be welded into a harder unity by blows from the outside. Already the mere rumour of menace is doing Count von Bismarck's work, the Federal draft is passing as rapidly as if the North German Parliament were filled with soldiers, and, when it is proclaimed, the King of Prussia is Emperor of Germany, with a military Dictatorship for three years. And we wonder that on all Bourses their are uneasiness and hesitation!

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

(*From the Times' Correspondent, April 1.*)

Every day produces some event that in ordinary circumstances would render war between Greece and Turkey inevitable. But protection, whatever may be the other evils it causes, has hitherto averted a collision which would have changed the form of the Eastern question. The Press in Greece, being perfectly free from censorship and warnings, may be accepted as an echo of the voice of public opinion. It tells us daily that the time has arrived when a great national effort must be made to deliver the Christian population of European Turkey from Mussulman domination, and the Press of Russia encourages the Greeks by repeating very nearly the same thing. There are unmistakable signs of general excitement wherever orthodoxy prevails. Every conversation and every letter tells the same story. A great insurrection of the Greeks in Epirus and Thessaly will, before a month elapses, complicate the difficulties already caused by the war in Crete. The Greeks have, indeed, advanced so far in their appeals to revolutionary feelings, and proclaimed their political pretensions so loudly, that it is impossible for them to retreat without a serious loss of national influence in the East. The success of the Roumans, Servians, and Montenegrins stimulates them to action. If appearances can be relied on, there will soon be trouble on the Greek frontier; but appearances are proverbially deceitful. Yet in all human probability the summer of 1867 will decide whether the Hellenic Kingdom shall become the representative of an important national Power, or forfeit all claim to direct the future fortunes of the Greek race.

The statesmen of Athens would do well to examine their resources for maintaining a contest with the Sultan's Government, and the price they are willing to pay for foreign assistance before they involve Greeks and Turks in irreconcileable hostilities that must be fought out to a bloody end of utter exhaustion or complete victory. If there be a reasonable prospect of ultimate success by their own unassisted efforts and endurance, their best friends would not advise them to shrink from the most terrible war. But if foreign aid be absolutely necessary to their success, they may find that they will be losers by paying the price at which it must be obtained. Russia is not likely to assist them effectually unless she can secure to herself Constantinople, and the command of the Black Sea. Austria requires an extension of her Dalmatian and Croatian frontiers, where the Slavonian Mussulmans of Bosnia might prefer her government to that of the Ottomans of Constantinople. These wild schemes require an European war for their realisation; but the Committees engaged in brewing revolutions in Athens hold strongly the faith that a great European war is sure to occur in the summer of 1867, because it is absolutely necessary for the glory and profit of the Greek race.

Amid the eloquent appeals that are uttered the visible evidence of a serious insurrection along the Turkish frontier is not strong. One of the historians of the outbreak, after recounting the brilliant success of a sortie, in which 35 Christians escaped from a monastery where they were besieged by 150 Mussulmans with the loss of five men, exclaims:—

"Let Europe contemplate such lions, worthy to tear asunder the bonds of slavery. Let Europe survey the history of all other nations, and confess that nowhere else have such heroic exploits been performed, except by the descendants of the people of demigods who inhabit Greece!"

Such nonsense is apt to mislead strangers, for the irresistible yellow torrent of an inundation often rolls onward concealed under a thick mantle of frothy bubbles. Two bodies, calling themselves "Provisional Governments of Epirus and Thessaly," have made their appearance at different places within ten miles of the Greek frontier, published proclamations, boasted of their revolutionary exploits, and cried loudly for aid from Greece, without producing much effect hitherto. The first Provisional Government addressed a despatch to the Thessalian Committee at Lamia, dated 28th of January (9th of February), from Leontido, a village in the valley of the Achelous. This document was printed at Athens in the *Regeneration*, a Greek Ministerial paper. Of this Provisional Government no more has been heard; but a second has issued a proclamation, dated Neochori, a village in the district of Nevropolis, on the 28th of February (9th of March), which is published in the *National Guard* of Athens. This proclamation declares that Agrapha has been in arms for four months, and that a thousand men, including volunteers from Greece, have during that period been fighting bravely in the cause of liberty. Great sufferings and great deeds are recounted, and a great cry is raised for aid. Many proofs of courage are given along the frontier, if not of concord, and the spirit of revolt against things as they are is widely spread; but it looks as if the true Provisional Government of Epirus and Thessaly had not yet appeared on the scene. The purely Greek population of Agrapha has never been inclined to revolutionary movements, neither in 1822 nor in 1854; but when change is in the atmosphere it is unwise to trust that the future will repeat the past.

During the winter a committee at Athens has been collecting subscriptions for the purchase of two iron-clad ships, to serve as a nucleus of a national fleet capable of disputing the command of the Archipelago with the Sultan's navy. This may appear to many a hopeless undertaking. Should it succeed, however, it will not be the first time that private energy has performed what a weak Government dared not attempt. There is a thoroughness in the way the whole Greek nation is working for the liberation of Crete that augurs well for ultimate success. They are going about the business now like men who see the dangers they must face, and they will strain the mental and material resources of the Ottoman Government during the summer. If liberated Greece had not perpetrated the blunder of forgetting the loans of 1824 and 1825 the difficulties of the year 1867 would not have been so great as the Greeks will find them.

About the events of the war in Crete there is nothing new to tell. The Committees have at last adopted the wise resolution of paying the Sphakiot chieftans and feeding the Sphakiot poor. The Sultan is informed that there are still about 300 uncaught vagabonds hiding themselves on Mount Ida, stealing the goats of the Mussulmans, and the insurgent Cretans, with "that noble contempt for exactness in figures which distinguishes the Oriental mind," report weekly that they are slaughtering Turks and Egyptians by thousands.

The Arkadion made a second voyage from Syra to Crete, with a valuable cargo, and brought back upwards of 300 refugees. From Syra she brought the younger son of Garibaldi to the Piræus last week. The enthusiasm of the Athenians was elevated to the highest pitch. They had before their eyes the son of that Garibaldi who changed the fate of kingdoms, and laughed at treaties with a truer irony than Napoleon III. himself, and they saw in the port the good ship Arkadion, which laughs at Ottoman fleets and admirals, as Garibaldi laughs at despots and diplomatists. Enthusiasm was soon changed into a paroxysm of rage by the arrival of two Turkish men-of-war looking after the Arkadion. Hellenic pride was sorely galled by one ship casting anchor and the other airing her blood-red flag before the tomb of Themistocles. The people imagined that these ships came to seize the Arkadion in Greek waters, and that they were only prevented from doing so by the intervention of the Powers. They were not easily calmed even by the assurance of their own Government that no violence was intended. Next day the Turkish ships departed, and on Tuesday night the Arkadion returned to Syra to take on board her cargo for a third voyage to Crete. The public is informed that young Garibaldi is not to join the insurgents; the committees have thanked him for his zeal but shown him that circumstances are not favourable for the operations of a corps of strangers in Crete.

Wherever we look, the aspect of affairs is very strange. In Crete there exists a provisional government which declared on the 2nd of September last year that the Sultan's sovereignty was abolished. On the continent we see provisional Governments of Epirus and Thessaly. Greek cruisers break the Turkish blockades without a shadow of fear, and Turkish frigates steam unmolested into the bay of Salamis. Islands have risen out of the sea in the Gulf of Santorin, and earthquakes have laid cities in ruins in Cephalonia and Mitylene. Nature is in a revolutionary mood as well as man. The Greeks rejoice in these omens of the fall of the Ottoman Empire. They say, perhaps truly, that the Sultan's Government is no longer of use either for maintaining the balance of power or averting anarchy; and they assert, not without some evidence in their favour, that the time has arrived when an important Greek State must constitute itself by the natural expansion of a growing nationality. All this is plausible, and may prove true. Yet, when the real tug of a national war comes between the Greek and Turkish races on the plains of Thessaly, the Greeks may find the Mussulmans will be as much their superiors for some years in warlike resources and military qualities as they are superior to the Turks in naval skill and in the lessons of civilisation.

Large reinforcements, both of Ottoman and Egyptian troops, are said to have arrived in Crete, and the Turks have attacked Spakia.

THE POET YOUNG.

(*From the Spectator.*)

The poet Young, to whose very questionable claim to a pension "in recognition," as the official *Gazette* announcing his pension put it, "of his services as an historical and agricultural poet in Ireland," gave rise to a very amusing discussion in the House of Commons on March 22nd. Mr. O'Reilly read long extracts from Mr. Young's absurd and violent Orange doggrel, to which Mr. Whalley turned a moon face of heavy approbation, and expressed by an emphatic "hear, hear," that he thought this stuff worthy of a great nation's gratitude. Mr. O'Reilly, observing Mr. Whalley's sympathy, promised the member for Peterborough the reversion of the volume in his hand, "on condition that he would favour the House with poetic recitations." But the amusing point of the discussion was Mr. Disraeli's defence of Lord Derby, which was in its way very effective. Lord Derby had not looked at the book himself, said Mr. Disraeli, and is "perhaps rather too apt to believe what a person tells him," which means—being translated—is a little lazy in these matters. Lord Derby had acted in accordance with the appeal of "that wonderful and mysterious document which exercises such an influence on all the transactions of human life—a memorial." In the Orange poetaster Young's case this memorial was signed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of that part of the country, by the liberal and accomplished Lord Dufferin, who said he should hear of the grant of this pension "with satisfaction," and by Lord Cremorne, a high Whig, who also expressed his anxiety for the grant of this pension. Lord Derby would have been incredulous indeed to suspect a man thus recommended of being a violent and almost vicious Orange partisan. Mr. Disraeli drew the moral, "Beware of testimonials." "In future," said he, "in dealing with an applicant of this sort, even if recommended by Bishops, Roman Catholic and Protestant, and Liberal Peers of all descriptions, I will, if I possibly can, read the works of a poet whom I am asked to pension."

Mr. Young himself wrote a letter of self-defence to the *Standard* of the 28th March, in which he gives an account of his career, commencing with the following eccentric observation:—"From causes too tedious to narrate, I was born in the year 1799,"—which reminds us of a philosophical observation in a private diary, attributed to a living politician when a boy of thirteen:—"On this day mamma presented papa with a fine boy. The succession of phenomena which led to this event I leave for future investigation." Mr. Young also remarks, "As to my having been a nailer in early life, it was my misfortune, not my fault?" Was it either his fault or misfortune? Here Mr. Young reminds us of the story of the operative who pleaded (much more plausibly than Mr. Young) with a companion who objected to the cast in his eye, that his squint was his "misfortune, not his fau't," to which the coarse fellow, with ready satire, replied, "No, it isn't; it's your confounded hignorance." Mr. Young's letter, however—barring the snobbish apology for having been a nailer—is a manly one. He pleads that he has published poems in 1854 and 1863 without any political verses in them, and for which Roman Catholics have subscribed, and that they are the right things by which to judge him.

SIR JAMES YOUNG SIMPSON, BART.

Sir James Young Simpson, the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, was born at Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, in 1811. In the memorandum-book of the local practitioner who attended his mother on his birthday is appended the note "arrived too late." He, who was afterwards to be one of the most remarkable men of his time, entered the world unaided, and thus began a life in which "self-help" was one of the most prominent features. His parents were respectable, but by no means wealthy people. They were scarcely in a position to give their sons an education so liberal as to fit them for any of the learned professions; and it is probable that James Young Simpson would, in the ordinary course of events, have found his occupation for life in some office or shop, but for the cravings of his own ambition, and the force of his indomitable energy and industry. There are certain occurrences in the lives of most men which seem to be a crisis in their history, and which give purpose and direction to the efforts of genius. The late venerable Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Pillans, who could, perhaps, boast of more old pupils having attained celebrity than any other teacher of his time, always believed that his counsel and encouragement had, at the very outset of young Simpson's student life, prompted him to undertake a task which had an important influence on his future career. University education being more readily attainable in Scotland than in England, it is by no means unusual for the sons of the better class of tradesmen and farmers to complete their schooling by an attendance on some of the University courses in Edinburgh or Glasgow. After this fashion came Simpson to Edinburgh, and joined the Humanity Class of Professor Pillans. It is probable even at this time that he had a lurking desire to embrace medicine as a profession; but the desire, if it had arisen, was yet in shadowy outline, and the ways and means were not readily forthcoming. In this juncture Professor Pillans, who had noted the talent of his pupil, urged him to compete for one of the Stewart Bursaries. A Stewart Bursary was tenable for three years, carried a certain sum of money with it, and thus, in some degree, helped the holder to continue his studies in the University. To succeed in obtaining it required an extended study of classics; but in terms of the bequest, the Bursary was in preference to be bestowed on students bearing the name either of Stewart or Simpson. James Young Simpson carried off the Bursary, and afterwards entered on the study of medicine.

He took his M.D. degree in 1832, and became assistant to Professor Thompson in his Chair of Pathology. Thus he made familiar acquaintance with a branch of scientific medicine which constitutes the very foundation of sound medical practice. He lectured sometimes in place of the professor, and even then gave indications of a desire to push on in advance of the then received teachings on the subject, and sometimes startled the old professor from his propriety by his statement of views which were new to the Professor, and were opposed to him as absolutely untenable. Somewhat later he began practice, and became an extra-academical lecturer on Obstetric Medicine. He formed a museum to illustrate his course, and as a teacher and writer, soon acquired considerable reputation. In 1840 he was, after a severe competition, elected Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and henceforth devoted himself, with an intensity of purpose rarely equalled, to the cultivation of the special branch of medicine it was his province to teach. He was a most impressive and instructive lecturer, and never failed to interest his class. At home his consulting-rooms soon became crowded with patients, who had heard of his fame, and who came from all quarters of the world to consult him. Medical men came from every country, eager to see something of his method of practice. Many patients had to wait day after day in the hope of an interview. Every moment seemed to the looker-on so full of occupation, that the professor had scarcely time for eating and sleeping. Yet, amid the bustle and anxiety of perhaps the largest practice ever possessed by one physician, he constantly found time for experiment, and for writing essays, full of original thought and practical suggestion, on some section of general or obstetrical medicine. Often these contributions to science were written in an ante-room, close to the patient he was compelled to watch and wait for; and thus the nights recorded the observations and experiences gained in the day. It needed an iron constitution to bear the constant wear and tear of overstrained days and disturbed nights, and of long journeys for consultations with distant practitioners; and the professor's capability of bearing so much and so long in this way has evoked almost as much wonder as his genius and zeal. In contributing to medical literature he has published no systems or text books; but there are few topics embraced in the department of obstetric medicine which he has not enriched by new illustration, experimental research, and practical suggestion. His collected memoirs on all that relates medically to women and children, edited by two chosen assistants, form two large octavo volumes; and these by no means comprise all that have emanated from his pen. "Homœopathy, its Tenets and Tendencies," written in refutation of the doctrines of Hahnemann, is full of subtle and unanswerable argument; and quite recently he has deviated into the domain of surgery, and published a work setting forth the advantages of needles or "acupressure" over organic threads, for the arrest of bleeding in surgical operations, which well exemplifies his aptness for scientific illustration and experiment.

But it is the introduction of chloroform as an agent for allaying or abolishing the pain of operations that will render Simpson's name most famous in public estimation, and in connection with which it will be handed down to posterity with those of Harvey and Jenner. Certainly, if self-devotion and desire to mitigate the sufferings of humanity in its more ordinary forms merit our regard, the early history of the introduction of chloroform must excite our highest admiration. The experiments by which Simpson gained his knowledge of its anæsthetic properties were pursued even to the verge of rashness. News came across the Atlantic that a surgeon-dentist, named Morton, in the United States, had by means of a substance called "Letheon," produced perfect unconsciousness during tooth extraction. This "Letheon" was speedily discovered to be sulphuric ether, and certain disadvantages by which it was attended rendered it desirable to search for some substitute which might be used in all kinds of operations. Professor Simpson at once set himself to the task, and, regardless of the risks he ran, began to experiment on himself with various substances which afforded promise of revealing the required properties. Frequently he was in imminent danger of death; often exposed to the most unpleasant consequences. On one occasion he inhaled a quantity of common coal gas, and, although not made seriously ill by it, was for a time so impregnated by the odour of it as to be utterly unapproachable until the whole was dissipated. At last, as recorded in an account by the late Professor Miller, a ponderous liquid—chloroform—which provoked no great expectations, and was only known as a chemical curiosity in the laboratory, was brought to trial. Dr. Simpson, with two assistants, sat down late one night after an arduous day's toil, and, when most physicians as well as patients were wrapped in sleep, began to inhale various substances which had been collected. A small bottle of chloroform had been raked out of some obscure corner, and was to take its turn with the rest. Each experimenter having provided himself with a tumbler or finger-glass, a portion of each selected fluid was poured into the bottom of it, and the glass was placed over warm water to favour the evolution of vapour. Holding the mouth and nostrils over the vessels, these votaries of science courageously explored this *terra incognita* by inhaling one vapour after another. At last each charged his tumbler from the small bottle of chloroform, when immediately an unwonted hilarity seized the party; they became bright-eyed and very happy, and conversed with such intelligence as more than usually charmed other listeners who were not taking part in the proceedings. But suddenly they began to talk of sounds being heard like those of a cotton-mill; these grew louder and louder; a moment more and then came a crash. All had dropped insensible on the floor. On awaking Dr. Simpson's first perception was mental. "This is far stronger and better than ether," he said to himself. His second was to note that he was prostrate on the floor, and that his friends were confused and alarmed. Hearing a noise, he turned round and saw his assistant, Dr. Duncan, beneath a chair, his jaw dropped, his eyes staring, and his head half bent under him, quite unconscious, and snoring in a determined and alarming manner. In another direction was more noise still, and much motion. And then his eyes overtook Dr. Keith's feet and legs, making valorous efforts to overturn the table, or, more probably, to annihilate everything that was upon it.

All speedily regained their senses; and from that day—or rather from the middle of that night—dates the discovery of the marvellous properties of chloroform. A patient was found in the Royal Infirmary who submitted to its influence during operation and who awoke up afterwards quite unconscious of what had happened with a merry eye and placid countenance. Henceforward, ether was all but abandoned, and chloroform is now used more or less in every public hospital, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. Who can compute the sum of mortal agony which the experiments of that eventful night in Edinburgh have been the means of erasing from the lot of humanity?

For this discovery he was in 1853 elected with the greatest *eclat* Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine, and in 1856 he received from the French Academy of Sciences the Monthyon prize of 2000 francs, "for a most important benefit done to humanity." For the same cause he received the royal order of knighthood of St. Olaf from the late King of Sweden, and last year, on the accession of the Russell Ministry, her Majesty was pleased to mark her appreciation of his services to science by conferring upon him a baronetcy.

Sir J. Y. Simpson was in 1849 President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; in 1852 President of the Medico-Chirurgical Society. He holds the appointment of Physician-Accoucheur to the Queen in Scotland, is Foreign Associate of the Academies of Medicine in Belgium and New York, Hon. Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland, and numerous other learned societies.

In addition to his great celebrity as a physician, Sir James is reputed to be one of the best antiquarians in Scotland. As early as 1841 he wrote some remarkable but little known papers, displaying great learning and research, "On Leprosy and Leper Hospitals in England and Scotland." Since then he has contributed papers on "Ancient Roman Medicine Stamps," "Was the Roman Army supplied with Medical Officers?" and "Notes on some Ancient Greek Medical Vases containing Lykion." A year or two ago he delivered an address before the Antiquarian Society of Scotland, displaying a great amount of erudition and great familiarity with antiquarian lore. Quite recently he has discovered that the stones of certain caves in Fife are sculptured with curious characters, and is bent on deciphering their meaning.

Sir James Simpson is as amiable as he is great, tender-hearted as a woman to the sick and suffering, always ready to give succour where the need is greatest, irrespective of the social position of his patients. So fertile is he in fresh resources when the ordinary appliances of science is exhausted, that some of those who have felt the beneficent effect of his art, combined with the marvellous influence of his personal presence have trusted him as if almost more than mortal. Had he lived "in ancient times" he would certainly have ranked as an Esculapius or a Magnus Apollo.—W. O. F.—*Leisure Hour.*

EXPERIMENTS AT PORTSMOUTH.

(*From the Times.*)

One of the most important investigations that can engage the attention of the metallurgist in the present state of science is the inquiry into the nature and properties of steel. The metal, iron, has long held the foremost place among its brethren with respect to practical utility for the service of man. It is widely disseminated through the world, its supply is practically inexhaustible, and the process of extracting it from the ore is, comparatively speaking, easy and inexpensive. But its chief value consists in its adaptability to the manifold purposes for which metals are required. Pure iron is softer than any other form of the dark grey material which we are accustomed to see and to handle in every day life. It is highly ductile, malleable, and has strange affinities for oxygen and carbon, especially the former. So much is this the case that finely divided iron will fall in a fiery shower if scattered in the air, and a rod heated at one end will burn away like a stick of sealing wax if a jet of oxygen be directed upon it. But when mixed or combined with carbon this wonderful metal undergoes the strangest variety of transformations. As the proportion of carbon increases, the property of adhering to its like when hot, which we call welding, gradually decreases, and in exchange we get a number of other properties equally remarkable—equally valuable for daily use. Add a large proportion of carbon, and behold an easily fusible mass, partly a mixture, partly a compound, which will not weld but can be made as fluid as milk and run into moulds, the smallest interstices of which it will seek out and, penetrating into the finest niches, solidify into forms of elegance or strength, as the will of the founder may direct. This material is called "cast iron," and is soft or hard, grey or white, tough or brittle, according to the quality of the carbon and the rapidity with which it is cooled. But if instead of much carbon being added only a small quantity be combined with the pure iron, with perhaps a little nitrogen and other matter (for the elements necessary to constitute steel are not wholly determined), a new and quite wonderful effect is produced. The power of welding is almost gone and in exchange for it a new and most valuable range of phenomena appear. A bar of steel heated to redness and cooled slowly is very soft and so ductile that it can be drawn out even when cold into the finest wire. The wire or a piece of the bar itself can be bent again and again without breaking, but if heated once more and cooled suddenly by immersion in water, or by other means, it becomes hard as adamant and almost as brittle as glass. Between these two extremes are many steps, and the intelligent worker "lets down" the watchspring, sword, razor, or whatever the piece may be called, to the "temper" required. Brightening the surface, he applies a regular heat slowly, and watches the result. Delicate hues steal one by one over the polished mirror, and when the colour which he seeks appears he stops the process with certainty that he has obtained the desired result. Now, steel has a far higher tenacity than wrought iron—*i.e.*, iron in the purest form generally used for practical purposes. Why, then, is it not the best material for guns and armour plates? We cannot tell; but this much is certain—it has hitherto baffled almost all attempts to employ it with advantage when the strain put upon it is so sudden as to be practically instantaneous. Sometimes a steel gun resists all attempts to burst it, while another made at the same time, under the same conditions and with equal care, flies at the first or second round into many pieces, dealing death and destruction around. Krupp has hitherto led the world of steel manufacturers, yet it was only the other day that a new 7-inch gun supplied by him to the Government failed at the commencement of its trial. Whitworth has sometimes succeeded, sometimes failed, though he tries, by seeking the border land between wrought iron and steel, to obtain the valuable qualities of both. We understand that he is at present engaged on a series of interesting experiments which are likely to throw light upon this important subject, and he has wisely sought the co-operation of one of the most distinguished metallurgists of the day, we shall look with much anxiety for the results of their combined labours. Nor has this important point escaped the notice of the Elswick Ordnance Company. Some years ago a steel plate was made for them so worked, and tempered that pieces cut from it could be bent backwards and forwards like soft wire. High hopes were entertained of its success; but, alas! the first shot that struck it starred it with cracks in all directions. Such being the nature of the steel, and in a less degree of wrought iron approaching steel, the Iron Plate Committee early discovered that armour-plates for ships must be soft and tough, at the sacrifice of some resisting power, so that if holes be punched in them, the damage is confined to the small surface penetrated, the rest of the plate remaining as strong as ever. Against such material, soft cast-iron shot dashed themselves furiously to pieces in vain. Then Mr. Whitworth, seizing the right idea, produced hard and tough shot and shells of steel, which attacked and easily penetrated the hitherto invincible armour. Major Palliser has since improved upon steel, at a less cost, and by his "chilled," or more properly "white iron" projectiles, the attack has gained one great stride over the defence. The question now is how to meet these adamantine missiles, which push their way through soft wrought iron, as if it were cheese, and only fly to pieces when their work is done. Cannot steel and wrought iron be combined in some way so as to gain the hardness of the one with the toughness of the other? Thick armour plates are made by bringing several thin ones to a welding heat and crushing them together between enormous rollers. What if thin steel plates could be introduced among the iron ones, and thus either the interior, the back, or the front of the armour be composed of steel?

A number of such 7-inch plates have been ordered by the War Office for experiment by the Ordnance Select Committee at Shoeburyness, to be compared with wrought iron only, under the same conditions. The Admiralty have just received a plate of this kind, which they ordered from Messrs. Cammell, and the first experiment was made upon it at Portsmouth, last Tuesday.

The plate under trial was composed of a number of thin wrought-iron and steel plates, laid together alternately and welded. This is only one of the many possible methods of construction, and therefore the principle must not be condemned hastily, though the results have so far been against the compound structure. We give, for purposes of comparison—first, the details of an experiment carried on with the same guns, under similar conditions, against an ordinary 7-inch wrought-iron plate in May, 1866, and on the 3rd of December, 1866; secondly, those with steel and iron plate under present consideration.

First, then, in May, 1866, the 7-inch wrought-iron plate, manufactured by Messrs. Brown, of Sheffield, was attacked by a cast-iron 68-pounder gun, which fired seven rounds at it from a distance of 30 feet with a charge of 13 lb. of powder. This gives a velocity to the shot about equal to that which it would have if fired at 200 yards' range with the full service charge of 16 lb. The shot were of cast-iron, and weighed about 66½ lb. in all cases. The striking velocity was about 1430 feet, and the consequent energy or "work" in the shot was 943 foot tons, or 38 foot tons per inch of the shot's circumference. The first four shots were planted close together, forming a square of indentations; the other three were fired within the square. The result was the ordinary indentation, a little over 2 inches for each round. No cracks were developed in the plate. Such an attack successfully resisted constitutes the ordinary test of a 7-inch plate, and the plate in question would be considered and marked A 1. To further test it, however, four rounds were fired from a 7-inch Woolwich gun in December, 1866, with charges of 12 lb., 14 lb., and 22 lb., Palliser's chilled shot of 115 lb. weight being employed. The 12 lb. charge caused an indent of 5·6 inches; the 14 lb. charge gave the shot a striking velocity of 1220 feet and "work" of 1187 foot tons, or 54·8 foot tons per inch of shot's circumference. The indent was 6·9 inches. The 22 lb. charge gave a striking velocity of 1430, "work" of 1630 foot tons, or per inch of circumference 75·2 foot tons, and indent of 7·4 inches—*i.e.*, the point of the shot penetrated the plate, and slightly pierced the backing, developing a crack which passed through a bolt-hole to the bottom of the plate.

On Tuesday last the results were very different upon the 7-inch plate of steel and wrought iron. The 68 pounder fired six rounds, the work of each shot being the same as in the experiment just described. The first shot appeared to affect the plate much as if the latter were of wrought iron, but the second, fired close to its predecessor, developed a crack round the first indent. The third shot, striking immediately under the second, indented the plate 2·6 inches, and developed two cracks radiating upwards from the left edge of No. 2 indent. The fourth shot struck below No. 1, deepened one of the cracks right through the plate, and extended it to the top edge. The fifth shot struck in the centre of the previous four indents and pushed through the metal to a total depth of 4·3 inches, generally opening the cracks. The sixth shot struck below No. 5, considerably enlarging the cracks. The total indent was 4·5 inches, and, apparently, the whole interior of the space attacked was detached from the plate, being only supported by the backing, which was 42 inches of wood. This concluded the trials with the 68-pounder, another round being considered unnecessary. The first round with the 7-inch Woolwich gun had a charge of 14 lb., chilled shot of 115 lb., striking velocity 1220 feet per second, foot tons per inch of circumference 54·8. The gun used for the purpose was not in front of the plate, but inclined to it at an angle of 79 degrees at the part struck. The shot broke up and remained sticking in the plate, developing a crack from the bolt-hole on its left to the edge of the plate, and right through the latter. The second round had a charge of 22 lb., giving a work of 75·2 foot tons per inch of circumference. It penetrated the plate, forcing the pieces in front of it into the backing. A large piece, forming the left hand top corner of the plate, was torn away and thrown with some violence to the left rear. A serious crack above half an inch in width extended between the last two indents, a distance of about 20 inches.

The fracture of the plate gave an opportunity of examining its internal structure. The welds appeared perfect, and the material, to the eye, everything that could be desired. Messrs. Cammell declare that the experiment has helped them forward in their difficult path, and they hope soon to produce more successful armour of combined iron and steel.

MISCELLANEOUS EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*From papers by the Panama Mail to April 2.*)

The distress at the East-end of London is still alarming. Mr. Henry Green, a member of the Mansion House Relief Committee, described it at the last sitting of the committee as "frightful." Men out of work are met at every turn walking without soles to their shoes. The Local Relief Committee for Limehouse, Poplar, Bow, and Bromley relieved 476 families in the week ending the 16th of March more than they relieved the week before. Its deputation to the Mansion House being asked what would be the consequence when it discontinues its operations, as it will on the 6th of April,—Mr. Ravenhill replied that he apprehended there would be a movement or demonstration, that the unemployed men would probably walk through the streets with a black flag, "and Mr. Rodgers," the gentleman who put the question, "might know what that meant." The closing of a relief committee at such a time seems most inappropriate.

Queen Victoria, according to the *France*, has written a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, saying that, "in presence of the emotion caused among the French public, and manifested in the organs of the Press," with respect to the statues of the Plantagenet kings now kept in a damp chapel in the prison of Fontevrault, she will renounce accepting the present of them which the Emperor proposed to make; but at the same time she trusts they will be preserved in a more suitable manner. The Emperor's ability to make such a present is very doubtful. A vote of the Corps Legislatif is necessary, and this might be refused, as hurting the national self-love.

Mr. M'Cullagh Torrens's Artisans and Labourers' Dwellings Bill has been read a second time. It proposes to give power to inspect premises which, on the report of the officer of health that they are in a state likely to engender disease, the owner shall be compelled to improve, according to a plan prepared by the local authority, which, if he fails to do so, may effect the improvements itself at his cost. When total demolition is necessary, the local authority must compensate the owner, and, if he wishes it, buy the site. The Home Secretary thanks Mr. Torrens for introducing what he thought would prove a very good bill. "That something was needed to stop the frightful consequences of overcrowding, no one," he said, "for a moment could doubt, and he felt that it was imperatively necessary that powers should be given to some local authority with a view to getting rid of those dwellings which permitted over-crowding and led to the spread of disease." But before we get rid of the old houses, we must make some arrangement for providing new ones. Mr. Torrens's Bill provides for this, and is now placed before the House in the very form in which it emerged from the select committee to whom it was referred last session.

The case of the French banker and forger, Lamirande, who having escaped to Canada was kidnapped thence and carried back to France, has taken an extraordinary turn, which renders any further discussion of its merits between the English and French Governments unnecessary. Lamirande, who had applied to the British Ambassador for his intervention, has now written to withdraw his application; and has, moreover, by a personal declaration made to the French Minister of justice, announced his determination to reject any benefit, even his restoration to liberty, which an intervention might obtain for him. Lord Stanley has therefore instructed Lord Cowley not to proceed further in the matter, observing, at the same time, that the British Government is not to be regarded as admitting the unsoundness of their claims because they desist from prosecuting them. They are not pressed, because "the person on whose behalf the controversy was commenced had earnestly entreated that it should be abandoned."

A Government of Aristocrats.—We have sometimes heard remarks made about the aristocratic composition of Whig Cabinets. But that the present Government may very fairly compare with their political opponents in this respect may be gathered from the following list of the more socially elevated of its members:—Dukes: Marlborough, Richmond, Buckingham, Montrose, Beaufort. Brothers of Dukes: John Manners, Henry Lennox, Robert Montague. Marquis of Abercorn. Earls of Derby, Malmesbury, Devon, Belmore, Bradford, Cadogan, Tankerville. Brothers and sons of Earls: Stanley, Naas, Royston, H. Corry, Noel, P. Herbert. Lord Chelmsford.—*Sunday Gazette.*

The Committee of Fire-arms in Sweden has not yet, as has been said, resolved on adopting the Remington rifle, though, from the experiments made, it is represented to be superior to all others. This delay is attributed to a new discovery made by Mr. Hagstrom as to the employment of copper capsules, from which most advantageous results are anticipated.

Gunpowder Preserved in a Rock for 150 Years.—A remarkable instance of the undecayable nature of gunpowder has been brought to light in the quarries here the other day. On the estate of Ballachulish there are two veins of slate—the west being the first opened, but it was ceased about 100 years since. Mr. Pitcairn, the lessee, began the old quarry again a few years since, and the other day the men came upon an old bore with a woollen rag in its mouth. The workmen are interested in every fragment of antique remains, and they searched the bore and found that it contained powder, which, when brought out and exposed to dry, took fire like any other powder. It is now believed that the part of the quarry where these remains were found has not been worked for the last 150 years.—*Oban Times.*

Limited Liability Companies.—The total number of limited companies formed during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866, was 2738, with a nominal capital of £510,000,000, in round numbers, or more than half the national debt. In 1864, the number of companies was 972; and the nominal capital, £234,600,000; 1865, 1011, capital £201,500,000; in 1866, 755, capital £73,300,000. The rapid decline in the number of companies, and especially in the nominal capital, during the last year is very remarkable. It will be seen from our figures that the sum proposed to be raised in 1866 was little more than one-third of that asked for in 1865; and in all probability next year's returns will show a similar falling off.—*Builder.*

A London shipping agent has been fined £15 for a breach of a provision in the Passengers' Act of 1855. Defendant, without the authority of the Emigration Commissioners, had received money from several persons for passages in a vessel going to Australia, and had not given the purchasers a contract-ticket signed by the owner, charterer, or master of the ship.

A new Congregational church has just been opened at Leicester in which there will be no pew rents, the maintenance of the minister and all other expenses being dependent on the weekly offertory. This is the second dissenting place of worship which has abandoned the pew system in Leicester.

Much activity prevails in most of the departments of the Royal Arsenal, and at the gun factories the workmen are employed overtime, in consequence of the demand for heavy guns for the naval service.

A meeting of 3000 tailors took place in Paris on Sunday last, for the purpose of drawing up a claim for increased wages. A body of workmen was appointed to confer with an equal number of masters upon the subject.

It is stated that Prussia has received full satisfaction from the Papal Government for the slight suffered by Herr von Arnim in the affair of the "one-horse shay."

The last despatches from the Governor-General of Algeria give a sad picture of the present state of that colony. Extreme misery pervades the tribes of the Tell country, in consequence of the drought during last summer, and the plague of locusts, which caused such fearful devastation. To alleviate, as far as possible, the distress, public works of every kind are to be put in hand immediately.

Fall of Four Houses into a Lake—Sixteen Lives Lost.—A letter from Pallanza, dated the 17th March, in the *Movimento* of Genoa, says:—"Yesterday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock, four or five houses situated on the national road at Feriolo, at the extremity of the Lake Maggiore, and a shipbuilding slip, fell into the lake. Sixteen persons are missing, and no doubt exists that most of them, if not all, have perished in the catastrophe. Four houses were carried away with the ruins. The cause of the disaster has not yet been discovered. Some persons affirm that a subterranean current exists, for last year a terrace supported by a wall, the foundations of which were on the bank of the lake, gave way; others attribute it to geological causes, the borough of Feriolo being built on alluvial soil resulting from the overflow of the river Joce and the torrent Strona, which have their confluence at the spot; the boatmen and fishermen attribute it to some volcanic action, because at the moment of the catastrophe the water in the neighbourhood was quite warm."

Relieving the Southern Destitute.—The cry of distress from all parts of the South will be intensified and aggravated by the disastrous flood. Indeed, appeals from the South are fast multiplying. For example, the Louisville *Courier*, a rebel paper, in its issue of March 13th, says:—We spent an hour yesterday with the Rev. G. W. Neeley and Mr. George J. Salley, of Lowndes county, Alabama, and learned, with regret, something of the extreme destitution of the people in that section. These gentlemen have come here, commissioned by the citizens, the Church, and the Masonic fraternity, to solicit contributions to relieve their sufferings. They bear letters from many well known and influential men, including Governor Patton, commending them in the highest terms, and appealing to the more fortunate of this section for assistance. Mr. Neeley, who has travelled extensively in that section of country and laboured faithfully for the relief of his fellow citizens, is probably better acquainted with the condition of affairs than any one we have seen. He informs us that there are not less than one thousand persons utterly destitute in Lowndes county, and that the only assistance they had received since the first of January was forty sacks of corn and two hundred pounds of bacon from the Government, and that this was carefully divided among about three hundred of the most needy. In fact, they had not received anything previous to this. The first families, who have been wealthy in bygone days, are actually suffering for food and clothing. Farmers are selling their horses to procure food, and will have to make their crops with the hoe. They are endeavouring to mortgage their crops for something to eat. One of the gentlemen informed us that he had left his family, consisting of seven persons, with an unusually large supply (he being more fortunate than many others), namely, two sacks (four bushels) of corn, twenty-five pounds of bacon, and seven dollars and fifty cents in cash, and with no prospect of getting anything more until he could send it from here. They have lived principally on potatoes during the winter, but the supply was short, and is now exhausted.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—June 3.

Koerier, brig, 298 tons, Captain Corst, from Launceston 24th ultimo. Learmouth, Dickinson, and Co., agents.

Saxonia (s.), 245 tons, Captain Smith, from Brisbane 30th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. Thorne, Moore, and 7 in the steerage. A.S.N. Co., agents.

You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Pain, from Melbourne 31st ultimo. Passengers—Miss M'Laughlin, Mr. M'Laughlin, and 8 in the steerage. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—June 3.

Sulina, for Callao.
Agnes Irving (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—June 4.

Miss Kilmansegg, for Newcastle; Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne; Queensland (s.), for Rockhampton.

CLEARANCES.—June 3.

Miss Kilmansegg, brig, 229 tons, Captain Brown, for Adelaide via Newcastle. Passengers—Mrs. Brown and Miss Brown.

COASTERS INWARDS.—June 3.

G. V. Brooke, Uncle Tom, from Brisbane Water, with 3000 palings, 23,000 laths, 500 felloes, 6000 shingles, 12,200 feet timber; Pomona, from the Hawkesbury, with 850 bushels maize, 1000 dozen oranges, 6 cases eggs, 2 pigs, 30 dozen pumpkins; Bellinger, Clara, from the Bellinger, with 56,000 feet cedar, 5 hides, 2000 staves; Jessie, from Macleay River, with 385 bags 25 bushels maize; William and Ann, Little Pet, from Wollongong, with 200 cases kerosene, 4 bags bran, 100 tons coal; Fox, Otago, Emma Jane, Hirondelle, Rose of Eden, Mountain Maid, from Newcastle, with 749 tons coal; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 51 bales wool, 255 trusses hay, 421 hides, 4 packages tallow, 2 cases cheese, 3 bundles skins, 29 bags oysters, 150 sheep, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—June 3.

Bellinger, for the Bellinger River; Little Pet, for Wollongong; Uncle Tom, for Brisbane Water; Maria, You Yangs (s.), Yarrow, Otago, Louis and Miriam, Mountain Maid, for Newcastle; Fire King (s.), Diamantina (s.), for Manning River.

IMPORTS.—June 3.

Charlotte Andrews, from Lyttelton: 10 casks tallow, 1115 sheepskins, 10 tierces tobacco, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 344 bags oats, 415 bags wheat, Brown and Co.; 152 bags wheat, Fraser and Co.; 1026 bags wheat, Vandervord; 8 casks tallow, 192 packages maizena, 427 bales wool, 108 hides, Order.

You Yangs (s.), from Melbourne: 19 ingots tin, 5 kegs nails, J. M'Ilwraith and Co.; 300 bags rice, 31 packages Chinese goods, Sun Kum Ti; 30 cases whisky, Whittingham, Brothers; 3 bales woollens, G. Griffiths; 1 case, G. J. Jerrems; 350 bags salt, Order; 100 cases oil, for Newcastle.

Saxonia (s.), from Maryborough: 53 casks tallow, 79 hides, Mort and Co.; 30 bundles skins, 10 casks tallow, H. Beit; 41 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 239 hides, 59 casks tallow, 2 casks tongues, 10 bales wool, 47 cases extract of meat, J. S. Mitchell. From Rockhampton: 5 bales wool, 11 hides, Rabone, Fees, and Co.; 1 bale wool, A. S. Webster; 26 bales wool, J. Fraser and Co.; 15 bales wool, H. Beit; 31 bales wool, Dangar, Gedye, and Co.; 17 bales 1 bag 1 pocket wool, H. Donkin; 24 bales wool, Brown and Co.; 20 bales wool, Parbury, Brothers; 94 pieces copper, P. D. C. M. Co.; 62 oz. 10 dwts. 8 grs. gold, A. J. S. Bank. From Brisbane: 25 casks tallow, Daniell, King, and Co.; 25 casks tallow, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 2 packages, Clark; 2 cases, Symons.

Koerier, from Launceston: 6 hogsheads 11 quarter-casks rum, 1 hogshead brandy, 500 bags flour, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 886 bags bran, 987 bags wheat, 20 cases spirits, Order.

EXPORTS.—June 3.

Telegraph (s.), for Moreton Bay: 333 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 18 packages tobacco, 30 packages tea, J. Powell; 10 quarter-casks brandy, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 1 case, Duguid and Co.; 8 packages, Peate and Harcourt; 1 package, L. Hing; 1 case drapery, H. S. Mann; 1 case, Pentecost; 1 case, Camm; 1 case, J. Sands; 2 cases, Alderson and Sons; 1 case, Hebblewhite; 7 packages, W. E. Davey; 1 buggy, W. T. Angus; 1 case, J. Keep; 30 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 4 kegs butter, Robinson; 30 cases fruit, J. Pope; 1 horse, W. B. Tooth.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 56 packages tobacco, Meyerfeld and Co.; 2 cases tobacco, 70 packages, J. Powell; 24 packages tobacco, R. Towns and Co.; 2 packages tea, Fanning, Griffiths, and Co.; 8 bags oysters, R. Horne; 30 bags oysters, 13 cases fruit, P. James; 7 bags oysters, Gilbert; 5 bags oysters, Baxter; 95 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 240 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 155 bags maize, W. Wright; 258 bags maize, E. Lowther; 1 package, Law, Somner, and Co.; 20 cases fruit, J. J. Watts; 25 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 38 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 77 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 83 cases fruit, J. Mulholland; 40 cases fruit, W. Drynan and Co.; 2 cases fruit, Herring; 1 package, D. Jones and Co.; 10 empty casks, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 20 casks butter, H. Clarke; 20 kegs butter, Whittingham, Brothers; 63 bags maize, Blake and M'Donald; 12 cases fruit, 4 kegs butter, R. Vesey; 109 cases fruit, 8 cases cheese, T. Lawless; 44 cases fruit, 20 bags oysters, H. Woodward; 15 bags oysters, Anderson; 35 bags oysters, W. Kimber; 136 bags maize, R. J. Hardy; 168 bags maize, M'Donald; 281 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 18 bags oysters, 9 cases fruit, Sainty; 2 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 10 bags oysters, Cullen; 1 horse, Burt and Co.

Miss Kilmansegg, for Adelaide via Newcastle: 65 tons coal, Captain Brown.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Queensland (s.), this day, at 4 p.m.

For London.—By the Queen of Nations, on Wednesday, at noon.

For San Francisco.—By the Adelaide, on Wednesday, at noon.

For Brisbane.—By the Lady Bowen (s.), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, June 3: Lady Bowen (s.), 425 tons, Captain Lake, for Moreton Bay; Wonga Wonga (s.), 441 tons, Captain Paddle, for Melbourne; Welkin, ship, 532 tons, Captain Blanchard, for San Francisco; Lizzie Coleson, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Dunn, for Hokitika; Queensland (s.), 287 tons, Captain Hamlyn, for Rockhampton; Captain Cook, schooner, 55 tons, Captain Brodie, for Brisbane; Jason, schooner, 96 tons, Captain Kelly, for S. S. Islands; You Yangs (s.), 474 tons, Captain Pain, for Melbourne; Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Smith, for Rockhampton.

Jervis Bay.—Our Cape St. George correspondent informs us that the steamer City of Hobart, on her voyage from this port to Hobart Town, anchored in Jervis Bay on the 29th ultimo, and resumed her voyage the same day. The barque Monarch, from Newcastle, bound to Melbourne, was also lying there, windbound, on the 30th.

The Saxonia (s.) left Rockhampton at 5.15 p.m on the 27th ultimo, called at Brisbane for coal at 8 a.m. on the 30th, left again at 4 p.m. same day, anchored in Byron Bay at noon on the 31st, got underway at 8 a.m. on the 1st instant, and arrived in Sydney at 1.30 p.m. on the 3rd. Strong head winds and sea prevailed throughout the passage.

The You Yangs (s.), cleared Port Phillip Heads at 4 a.m. on Friday, rounded Wilson's Promontory at 4 p.m. same day, called at Twofold Bay at 11 p.m. on Saturday, got underway again at 2 a.m. on Sunday, and arrived in Sydney at 3 a.m. on Monday. Light variable winds prevailed throughout the passage, passed the steamers Rangatira, Barwon, and Lady Darling in the vicinity of the Promontory.

The Charlotte Andrews.—This clipper barque has just completed an extraordinary run from Port Cooper of six days, the fastest passage between the two ports. She has always held the reputation of being a remarkably fast ship, but her last performance is something extraordinary. In addition to a full cargo she brings the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Henmon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard and child, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. Monsonell, Mr. Poore, and five in the steerage. She is consigned to Messrs. Laidley, Ireland, and Co., and is now on the berth for Wellington and Port Cooper.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

June 1.—Ann, barque, 277 tons, Noon, from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Cassina, barque, Dalziel, for Adelaide, with 330 tons coal.

June 1.—Woodbine, barque, Allen, for Adelaide, with 400 tons coal.

June 2.—King of Italy, ship, Meredith, for Lyttelton, N.Z., with 1600 tons coal, 200 bricks, 160 bushels maize, 30 bushels lime, and 5 packages sundries.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 1.—Wave, and Mary Ann, from Sydney.
June 2.—Nancy, Jane, and Drover, from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

May 28.—Contest, from Adelaide; Scotia, from Sydney.
May 29.—Syren, from Circular Head.
May 30.—Yarra, from Adelaide.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURE.

May 29.—Annie, for Newcastle.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—June 3.

2 cases pipes, &c., P. Falk and Co.
1 case ironmongery, 1 boiler, J. Keep
2 cases machinery, John Fairfax and Sons
1026 bags wheat, Vandervord
1 case toys, C. Lemaire
2 cases drapery, G. Fox and Co.
4 cases steel, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
19 ingots tin, M'Ilwraith and Co.
18,000 feet timber, J. Wright and Co.
7 cases perfumery, S. Hoffnung and Co.
2 packages leeches, 2 cases drugs, G. Moss
75 half-chests tea, J. E. Ives
60 cases galvanized iron, Rabone, Fees, and Co.
19 packages drapery, F. B. Palmer and Co.
100 tons sugar, Campbell and Co.
30 chests candles, J. Fraser and Co.
5,800 feet pine, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.
2 cases harmoniums, J. H. Anderson and Sons
233 cases champagne, 7 quarter-casks brandy, J. Alger
4 bales calico, A. Hordern and Sons
1 boiler, 1 case ironmongery, J. Keep
1 case haberdashery, Perry, Brothers
1 case confectionery, J. C. de Voy
1950 staves, J. Williams
1 case elastic, Alderson and Sons
2 cases hardware, F. Lassetter and Co.
1 case cigars, H. M'Crea
25 boxes pipes, C. Bent
1 case ironmongery, R. Towns and Co.
1 case stationery, H. Moore
3 cases drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
1 case jewellery, Myers and Solomon
1 package silk, Cohen, Brothers
1 case drapery, H. Woolnough
2 cases jewellery and pipes, P. Falk and Co.
2551 oz. 7 dwts. gold, Union Bank
1 case drugs, E. H. O'Neill
3 cases sewing-machines, 1 case rifles, 2 packages cartridges, Stanford and Co.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

June 1.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Twins, from Hobart Town.

DEPARTURES.

June 1.—Zealander, Confiance, for Sydney; Malbiuan, Goethe, Berengaria, for Newcastle; Lady Darling, for Hokitika.

June 2.—Ettrick, Indus, for Newcastle; Medusa, for Calcutta; Golden Horn, for Callao.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

June 1.—Balclutha (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURE.

June 1.—James Paterson (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
June 3.	8.30 a.m.	S.W.	Light, dull, and cloudy.
	Noon.	S.S.W.	Ditto, ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	Calm.	Dull, and cloudy.

Damaged portion of the cargo of Java Produce, ex Victory, from Batavia.—R. F. Stubbs and Co. direct attention to their sale, this day, at Moore's Wharf, of damaged sugars, rice, pepper, &c. Note—half-past 10 o'clock sharp.—Adv.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

June 3.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Bowen	SE. Cloudy			No report
Port Mackay	SE. Cloudy			No report
Waverley	SW. Cloudy			No report
Nebo	Calm. Dull			No report
Rockhampton	SE. Fine			No report
Hawkwood	Calm. Fine			No report
Maryborough	W. Fine			No report
Gayndah	Calm. Fine			No report
Brisbane	SW. Fine	30·279		Calm. Fine
Toowoomba	Calm. Fine			No report.
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Grafton	WSW. Fine	30·18	55	NW. Fine
Glen Innes	SW. Fine			SSW. Fine
Armidale	W. Fine, cloudy	26·794	61·	W. Fine
Tamworth	Calm. Fine, cold			Calm. Fine
Murrurundi	Calm. Fine, frosty			Calm. Fine
Singleton	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Maitland	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Newcastle	W. Fine	30·296	57·9	SSE. Fine
Windsor	W. Fine			SE. Fine
Sydney	W. Showery	30·379		Calm. Cloudy, dull
South Head	SSW. Dull, like rn			Calm. Cloudy
Wollongong	Calm. Fine			SE. Fine
Kiama	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Bathurst	Calm. Foggy	28·102	46	SW. Fine
Mudgee	Calm. Fine			Calm. Threatening
Cassilis	Calm. Foggy			Calm. Fine
Wellington	Calm. Fine			E., light. Fine
Dubbo	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Orange	Calm. Fine, frosty			Calm. Dull
Forbes	Calm. Fine			Calm. Cloudy
Young	Calm. Cloudy			Calm. Cloudy
Wagga Wagga	SE. Fine, cold			SE. Fine
Urana	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin	E. Cloudy	29·982	55·	Calm. Fine, clear
Hay	E. Cloudy			Calm. Fine
Moulamein	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Balranald	SSW., light. Fine			NNE. Fine
Euston	Calm. Fine			NE. Fine
Wentworth	S. light. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Goulburn	SW. Frosty, damp			SW. Fine
Braidwood	Calm. Fine, cold			Calm. Fine
Araluen	NE. Fine			SE. Fine
Queanbeyan	Calm. Fine			Calm. Mild
Cooma	Calm. Fine, cldy			Calm. Dull
Yass	Calm. Dense fog			Calm. Fine
Gundagai	Calm. Fine, cool			Calm. Fine
Tumut	Calm. Fine, cold			Calm. Fine
Kiandra	SSW. Hard frost	25·613	33·	Calm. Fine, cold
Albury	Calm. Fine, cldy	29·833	50·8	Calm. Fine
Victoria.				
Melbourne	NE., light. Fine	30·274	55·	No report
Queenscliff	N., fresh. Fine	30·28	53·	No report
Cape Schanck	NE. Gloomy	29·94	57·	No report
Cape Otway	N. Fine, clear	29·935	58·	No report
Portland	NNW. Fine	30·150	58	No report.
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay	NE. Fine			No report
Adelaide	N., light. Fine	30·162	54·	No report
M'Donald Bay	NE. Fine			No report
Robe	No report			No report.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.
Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 3h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

June 1st, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force.	Wind: Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·249	52·6	87	W.N.W.	0·2	6	1	0·	5·5
P.M. 3	·163	63·4	78	S.S.W.	0·1	5	3		
P.M. 9	·286	55·4	93	W.S.W.	0·0	0	0		
Mean	30·233	57·1	86·0		0·1	4	1·3		

Evaporation for 24 hours, 0·024.
Temperature of sea water at Fort Denison, at 9 a.m., 62·7.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade		Sun and grass	
Maximum		Sun—maximum	102·5
Minimum	50·0	Grass—minimum	46·1

Total rainfall from January 1st to June 3rd, 38·8 inches.
Annual average of the preceding eight years, 49·9 inches.

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.
June 3rd, 1867. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m.: Barometer	Tempera. in shade	Humidity	Wind: Direction.	Wind: Force	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m.: Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·379	51·7	84	W.N.W.	0·3	9	63·6	50·7	0
Grafton*		30·100	55·0	70	S.W.	1·0	0	70·0	47·0	0
Newcastle	122	30·373	55·0	86	N.W.	1·0	1	64·2	47·1	0
South Head	267	30·361	51·7	95	S.W.	0·4	8	61·4	48·2	0·0
Kiandra†	4640									
Deniliquin	410	30·338	50·0	86	E.	1·0	10	68·0	42·3	0

* Grafton barometer reading is corrected to 32° Fahrenheit, but not to mean sea level. † No report.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDUM FOR JUNE 4TH.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	4.46	22·21 N.	7.3	4.53
Moon	6·15	18·33 N.	8.25 a.m.	6·39 p.m.
Mercury	5.2	23·55 N.	7.24 a.m.	4·51 p.m.
Venus	2·44	14·7 N.	4.35 a.m.	3·18 p.m.
Mars	9·30	16·14 N.	11.29 a.m.	9·58 p.m.
Jupiter	22·35	9·58 S.	11.22 p.m.	12.14 p.m.
Saturn	15.9	15·13 S.	3.37 p.m.	5·5 a.m.

Moon's age, 1·4 days.
High water at Fort Denison...a.m. 8h. 26m.; p.m. 9h. 50m.
George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1867.

The demand made by the deputation representing the Fitzroy Iron Company is a very serious one. If in conformity with sound principles of legislation and government a loan could be granted to a private company, there perhaps never was a case in this colony commended with stronger motives. The production of iron is, as well as coal and kerosene, of great importance to the country. It would form the basis of operations of great prospective value, and give employment to a large number of people. The sympathy of the public must certainly attend the company in all its operations. The production of a new commodity, the cost of which will be spent almost entirely within the colony, is a project not to be despised. Were, therefore, a concession to the request admissible upon any tenable grounds—were we sure that the precedent will not be one of serious embarrassment—the assistance offered would be rendered amidst general acclamations. It is alleged that the company has expended large sums of money, some, indeed, without result, and which must be deemed under any circumstances a waste of capital. It is possible, too, that even where the outlay would have been judicious hereafter, it has been premature. In some instances expenses have been incurred for conveniences with which it would have been proper to dispense. Errors in judgment belong to all undertakings, and the preliminary question is, therefore, whether the project has in itself the absolute assurance of success. For a Government to speculate on any such undertaking is not within its province.

When a Government gives "bounties" on the production of an article, the completion of the contract is the termination of suspense. The money once paid, the engagement of the State is fulfilled. Political economists by no means despicable have admitted that there are instances where this may be usefully done; that is, where in consequence of war the article in demand may be supplied so much more advantageously on the spot, and the State itself is a direct gainer by its production. There is this advantage in the plan proposed by the company. The contract to transfer all the property concerned as a security, making the Crown first creditor, is a simpler measure, providing the real value of that security be first ascertained. When, however, we look at the possible consequences of such a precedent and the number of products which may be stimulated by Government interference, we doubt its safety. When we consider the utter impossibility of maintaining a competition where the original conditions of production are decidedly adverse, we are startled at the demand. Claims of this kind stop only with the influence of those who make them. The wrongfulness, waste, and dishonesty of such contracts will have no other check than the discretion of the Parliament and the uprightness of the Minister of the day.

But there is a still more serious view which presents itself, namely, the aspect of such dealings in the outside world. It is understood by capitalists that money borrowed shall be laid out in reproductive public works; that, at all events, they should have a direct relation to the service of Government, and that in doing something for trade and commerce, or for agriculture and manufactures, these are not the primary designs, but to obtain facilities of administration. Thus, if we make railroads we cheapen the means of control to Government. If we make telegraphs we quicken the course of official information. If we improve roads we simultaneously benefit the landed property of the Crown. If we make ports, we assist the collection of Customs, increase the conveniences of trade, and add to the revenue. But where the object in view is simply to promote manufacture, the interposition of Government is open to serious reflections. What opinion will the capitalists of other countries pronounce, when they find, in addition to the guarantees of money expended in public works, that the State becomes a partner in enterprises, having the objects and perhaps subject to all the limits and dangers, of private adventure?

There is one aspect of the present application that certainly gives it an appearance of more public form. It is alleged that the necessities of the Government compel the importation of large quantities of iron not in immediate demand, and that a heavy stock is kept, occasioning great loss of interest. If this be true, we find one of the conditions commonly thought to authorise aid to the manufacturer. Still, it is a matter of very serious scrutiny whether this reason be well founded, and if it be sufficient to overbear the other considerations which certainly oppose this demand. The money expended on the works at Fitzroy, if the prospects are good, ought to make them sufficiently attractive to draw a loan upon the ordinary conditions. It is possible, therefore, that a discussion of the pretensions of the company may so establish their credit and inspire general trust in their prospects, as to enable them to obtain by other means that which the Government may find itself unable to bestow.

It is our duty to point out the probable effects of any plan which may be suggested for individual or general benefit. We quite share the sympathy of the Ministers for the objects contemplated by the company, and shall be glad to see, if possible, a reconcilement of their interests with those of the public. We have certainly serious doubts which will require to be removed. It must not be forgotten that, in guarding the public credit and in preserving the soundness of our financial relations, we are promoting the welfare of every person in the community, and that any advantages which may be conferred inconsistent with these principles would not only act as a precedent which might hereafter be recklessly followed, but it might expose all our securities to suspicion. If it be resolved to give the aid demanded we hope that the particular course pursued will, as far as possible, remove this danger. Certainly no loan ought to be guaranteed excepting for purely State purposes; but it may be competent for the Legislature to authorise the Executive out of the current revenue to grant a loan and to treat it as part of the general expenditure, just as when the failure of the crops made it necessary to advance relief. No one then thought of contracting a loan to meet the outlay, but submitted the cost to the usual process by which the application of public money is authorised and apportioned. No doubt, the repayment of loans of corn was always very problematical, but the reasons for confiding in the engagements and resources of the Fitzroy Iron Company may possibly be sufficient to assure the Government against repudiation.

A short time ago we pointed out that the newly-appointed Treasurer of Jamaica, having examined into the finances of the country and found it necessary to increase the revenue, had imposed a tax on licenses to trade, and that the tax had been carried in spite of strong opposition from the mercantile community, who suggested that it would be preferable to increase the duties on imports.

We have now to note that what was thus done in one of the smallest of English colonies has been repeated in the largest. Mr. Massey, the new Finance Minister of India, in calculating his Estimates for the year, found that he would be deficient by half a million sterling, and to make good this amount, he proposed a license tax on trades and professions. Were India under a really representative Constitution, the tax would never have been carried, for all the influential classes protested against it. But the Government being very much of a despotism, tempered only by a due regard to local public opinion, and to the responsibility of the officials to the parent Government, carried the measure, with some few modifications to meet objections, and it came into force on the 1st of May.

The Act requires every person (certain stipulated classes excepted) carrying on any trade, occupation, or profession, to apply for and obtain a license, under penalty of a fine amounting to five times the tax. But the tax is not fixed for different occupations—so much for a lawyer and so much for a banker. It is graduated with reference to income. There are six classes, the extremes being those who make an annual profit of from 200 to 500 rupees and who have to pay a license of four rupees, and those who make an annual profit of 25,000 rupees and upwards who have to pay a license fee of 500 rupees. The intermediate classes are taxed at 10, 20, 100, and 200 rupees respectively. Joint Stock Companies are divided into three classes, and they have to pay 500, 1000, and 2000 rupees respectively. The lowest class only pays provided there has been a dividend of 5 per cent.; the companies of large capital whether they have paid dividends or not. Although this graduated tax is fairer than one that equally taxed the prosperous and unprosperous members of the same occupation, it obviously incurs many of the inconveniences of an income tax, for it is practically an income tax confined to the commercial and professional classes, and all the evasions common to the income tax will probably be applied to this. There was an income tax lately levied in India, but after a trial it was abandoned. Mr. Massey's tax is to some extent a practical revival of it; but it would have been more fully graduated if it had been based on a per-centage instead of an arbitrary division into classes. The persons just below and those just above one of the lines of classification are unequally taxed.

The limitation of the tax was one of the strong objections urged against it out of doors. It fell, it was said, on the struggling middle classes, and left all the realised wealth of the country untouched. It taxed the profits of toil and not the profits of property. To this it was replied that the great landed property of the country already belonged to the Crown, seeing that in India the Government is the principal landowner. And all the profits derivable from the cultivation of this land goes already to the Government in the shape of rent, after the necessary deduction for the maintenance of the cultivator. For this reason the ryots were exempted from the tax, they already being supposed to pay in rent all that they can afford to pay. There are some private landholders, but they are all either in some occupation, or have entered into some fixed agreement with the Government in reference to the settlement of their land.

There is no tax that is not disagreeable and objectionable, and therefore objections are not valid unless it can be shown that some other less objectionable mode of raising revenue is available. A memorial adopted at a very large indignation meeting in Calcutta, and addressed to the Secretary of State in England, states that "there are other modes of taxation not only much less objectionable, but much more practicable, still untried;" but the memorialists do not state, or even in the vaguest manner indicate, what those modes are. In the speeches delivered against the tax, and in the newspaper articles, we observed only three alternatives suggested to Mr. Massey.

The first suggestion is that he should do nothing at all. The deficit, it is said, is contingent, and it may perhaps never accrue. It will be time enough to deal with evils when they arise. Indian finance is notoriously loosely calculated, and the chapter of accidents might perhaps turn up some good luck that would dispense with any extra taxation. At any rate, the people would be more willing to be taxed to redeem an actual and accrued deficit than to prevent a visionary one.

The second suggestion is to borrow the money. Better add a little to the debt and pay it off some day, than worry all the trading and professional classes.

The third suggestion is to increase the tax on salt. The working classes, it is said, are much better off than they were, and can well afford to pay more for their salt, and this tax would not interfere with any of the existing financial machinery.

To these suggestions there is an obvious reply. It is the part of a good financier not to allow deficits to accrue, to keep a good outlook for coming contingencies, and to make adequate preparations in time. Indian finance has already suffered enough from want of forecast and from allowing difficulties and embarrassments to accrue which might have been avoided by a more rigorous and honest administration. And, as to the tax on salt, any increase of that would fall mainly on the poor, who already contributed a full share to the revenue, and who ought rather to be spared than burdened in any fresh arrangement. It was also argued that the masses would not wholly escape the effect of the new tax, as the traders would, as far as possible, recover it from the consumers. It would not do to throw all the burden of taxation on the native population, least of all on the poorer part of it. The Anglo-Indians must bear their share without grumbling.

It is obvious that the old-fashioned idea of wringing money out of the peasantry is on the wane. India is being more and more governed not in the interest of the conquerors, but of the conquered. This is an innovation, and opposed to all the sacred traditions of the place. But it is an improvement, and it is the only policy that gives the English people a chance of permanently holding the country. The justification of British dominion is to be found in a better government of the country than would or could be possible under native princes. And to achieve this, the welfare of the great mass of the population must be the main consideration in all legislative and administrative measures, and not the welfare of the ruling class—an exotic and unacclimatised race. A contented India will be a strength to Great Britain, both commercially and politically, but a discontented India will be a drain and a weakness.

The Home Government has been memorialised to disallow the tax, and the feeling of Anglo-Indians, on whom it largely falls, is strong against it. We shall see what view the Home Government takes of their complaints.

The Condemned Criminals, Thomas and John Clarke.—At a meeting of the Executive Council, held yesterday, it was determined that the law should take its course in the case of the two Clarkes who were on Tuesday last found guilty of wounding with intent to murder. The date of their execution, which rests with the Colonial Secretary, has not yet been fixed.

Darling Harbour.—Deputation to the Minister for Works.—A deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Sydney, together with Aldermen Sutherland, Oatley, Murphy, and Woods, and the City Engineer, waited upon the Minister for Works, at his office, yesterday, for the purpose of requesting the Government, through him, to grant the City Council a sum of money to be expended on keeping the open cut, from the mouth of the sewer to the head of Darling Harbour, open, to enable the sewage to drain off easily. Mr. Byrnes stated, in reply, that as the construction of the sewer from the portion now finished to the head of Darling Harbour would be incumbent on the Government when they came to carry out their project of constructing a new wharf and connecting it with the railway, he did not think he could at present submit their proposition to the Cabinet. The Government intended to obtain from the House, if possible, a vote for a large expenditure at the head of Darling Harbour, to include the construction of the proposed wharf, the connection of the wharf with the railway, and the continuation of the sewer. The deputation, after some conversation in reference to the object in view, and thanking Mr. Byrnes for his courtesy and attention, withdrew.

Pitt-Street.—The Corporation have at length commenced to put this street into a passable state of repair. Ever since the iron tram rails were taken up the wooden longitudinal timbers, warped by the sun and rain, have rendered portions of the street quite dangerous for vehicles; and the work of putting the street in repair was delayed in consequence of the difference which existed between the Corporation and the Government as to how the expense of repairing the street should be defrayed. About twenty men were put on to the work yesterday, and they commenced operations near Bathurst-street. So far as they have gone they have taken up the longitudinal timbers, cleared out the metal in the centre of the street to a depth of fifteen or eighteen inches, and then put in some ballasting on which a layer of metal is spread. When this comes to be trodden down the street will be almost in as good a state of repair as it was before the street was broken up for the tramway.

Lecture.—Last evening the Rev. F. G. Woolnough delivered a lecture on Dean Swift, at the Wesleyan church, Glebe. The Rev. H. H. Gaud presided. It was given at the request of the Sabbath School teachers with a view to raising funds for the liquidation of a small balance remaining of the expenses incurred in celebrating the anniversary-day. The attendance was, however, but scanty. The rev. lecturer who, *in limine*, observed that his purpose was to offer some information and some entertainment, gave a biographical sketch of the Dean's career, enlivened by anecdotes illustrative of his personal character, and of the circumstances under which he produced the works which gave him a high place in English literature. Of course, this included references to Swift's relations with Sir W. Temple, his exertions for preferment, his participation in the political strife of the day, his intercourse with public men, his efforts for the amelioration of Irish affairs, to his great work "Gulliver's Travels," and to those whose mysterious ties to him and melancholy fate darkened the latter portion of his life—"Stella" and "Vanessa." In summing up his character, the rev. lecturer said, as a man Swift was of fearless intellect, and, but for his almost superhuman physical constitution, could scarcely have lived through his life of almost continuous energy and action. As a scholar he was matchless in his own department of literature, and was a master of everything he took in hand. As an author he was original, and regardless of literary fame; and it was said no man ever wrote so much and borrowed so little. He wrote for his own times and not for posterity; but if all authors were equally original, the world would be wiser; and if all imitated his natural and easy style, more books would be read. As a controversialist, what had been said by Macaulay of a certain duellist, might be said of Swift—"He never gave a challenge, and never declined one, and never fought a duel without having his antagonist at his mercy." He may have been a Christian, though, judging from his writings, Christianity did not appear to have life and power in his heart. At the conclusion of his address a vote of thanks was awarded the lecturer.

Masonic Banquet.—The committee of the late Masonic Banquet met at the hall, in York-street, yesterday evening, for the purpose of closing accounts. The majority of the accounts were considered and passed, but a final settlement could not be made, in consequence of the non-attendance of some Brothers responsible for tickets.

Public Meeting: Talbot's Stores.—A public meeting of the citizens was held last night at Mr. Hourigan's, Sir John Young Hotel, Crown and William streets, Woolloomooloo. The large room upstairs was crowded. Mr. Charles Artlett took the chair; and began the business an hour after the advertised time, by reading advertisements convening the meeting. The chairman said that he thought it was a great pity that those gentlemen who convened the meeting by the advertisement in to-day's paper did not avow that they had initiated the proceedings and elect a chairman of their own. Having, however, elected him as chairman it became his duty to see that both the advertisements should be read, and that the adherents of different views should have an equal opportunity of expressing their opinions. The advertisement in Saturday's *Herald* read thus:—"Citizens attend to your duty.—A public meeting will be held on Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, to consider the conduct of the Municipal Council in voting the citizens' money in the case of Talbot v. Moore." The second advertisement was in both papers, and was to the following effect:—"Citizens, attend to your duty.—A public meeting will be held on Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Sir John Young Hotel, William-street, to consider the injunction depriving the citizens of a thoroughfare from the Circular Quay to the Botanical Gardens, and the conduct of the Mayor in obtaining £30,000 worth of land for improving the Sydney Common, and giving employment to a large number of the unemployed." In answer to which advertisement had the gentlemen present attended? The placard which had been posted about represented that the meeting was "to take steps to prevent the misappropriation of £6000 of city funds by the Mayor and Council." A ratepayer: "Who called the meeting?" Chairman: "I am at a loss to know." Mr. Hourigan explained that he had been waited on by Mr. Harmer and Mr. Simmons, who had wished to hire the room for a public meeting. So nobody else had taken an unwarrantable liberty in inserting the second advertisement, as he had not been applied to by others than the gentleman named. Mr. C. Simmons said that he had thought it advisable that the citizens of Sydney should have an opportunity to express their sentiments in reference to the conduct of the Mayor in pulling down Talbot's stores. He had simply asked Mr. Hourigan for the use of the rooms; and at the time he understood that others, who inserted the advertisement and printed the placards, would be prepared with resolutions and arrangements for the conduct of the meeting. As they had not done so, he would himself move, "That the conduct of the aldermen in supporting the vote to defend Mr. Moore against Mr. Talbot is derogatory to the citizens of Sydney; and, also, that the vote of £360 to assist Mr. Moore in any capacity is objectionable." Mr. Talbot had obtained the assent of the Mayor, the predecessor of Mr. Moore, to construct a cellar under the pathway opposite his new stores in Macquarie-street. He had, however, not been able to complete the work in the specified time, and Mr. Talbot applied for an extension of time. His letter was not answered, but on the day that the term expired, Mr. Moore, without consulting the Council, gave orders to fill in the part excavated. The rain came on and caused the material thrown against the walls to act like a wedge, and to destroy the stores which were in the course of erection. He was sorry to say that there were aldermen who were weak enough, and mean enough, to indemnify Mr. Moore for his illegal and tyrannical conduct. Mr. Moore was a personal friend of some of the citizens who were taking action in this matter and, on account of some little attraction at Coogee, were prepared to sacrifice the interests of the citizens. This £6000 that was to be squandered among the gentlemen of the long robe would be practically wasted, but it might have been the means of making many important improvements. After a brief pause, a Mr. Mullins seconded the resolution. He said that in this matter a "nefarious trick" had been done, and he had no hesitation in expressing his opinion that the Mayor was the author of this "dreadful disgrace." The fraud that was being surreptitiously practised on the ratepayers was most reprehensible, and deserved the strongest condemnation of the citizens. The speaker proceeded to address observations which the meeting did not think at all relevant, and there were loud cries of "time." The chairman read the resolution; and Mr. Mullins said that that was not the resolution he had seconded. Mr. Byrne said that he had taken no part in getting up the meeting, but those who had convened it were ashamed to father it. It was ten months ago, on the 23rd of June, 1866, since permission was asked to excavate under the pathway and to place an engine there. The Mayor had no right to grant such permission, as it might endanger the lives of the citizens. Very nearly ten months of dry weather had elapsed, so that Mr. Talbot had ample time in which to complete the work. Nevertheless he obtained an extension of time; and entered into bonds to complete the work in a specified time, and in the event of the non-fulfilment of the job within the extended period, the space excavated was to be filled up at the expense of Mr. Talbot. A further extension of time was asked, and was for some reason or other refused by the Mayor. Had Mr. Moore, who ordered the place to be filled in, acted as a private person, or as the Mayor of the city? When he gave the order to have the place filled in, it became the duty of the City Engineer to see that in carrying out the work no damage was done to Mr. Talbot's property. Mr. Bell, from want of ability or want of forethought, he did not say which, did not apprise the Mayor of the danger to Mr. Talbot's property. He should, if necessary, have built a retaining wall, and, in the terms of the contract, Mr. Talbot would have had to pay the whole cost. He considered that the safest and best course was that the Council should accept the responsibility. Mr. Moore might be able to bear the whole cost of the action himself, but it might in the future happen that the Mayor would not only be a thick-headed and impetuous man, but he might also be a man of straw; the City Engineer might also be an incompetent officer, and, in that event, if the Council was not to be responsible, to whom could the citizens apply for redress should their property be wantonly destroyed? The Council had every year been growing less intelligent and trustworthy; and it was high time that the citizens had the election of the Mayor in their own hands. (Loud cheers.) The speaker then went on to blame Mr. Bell, the City Engineer, for incompetence in not acquainting the Mayor of the consequence of his action. He perfectly agreed with the Aldermen who voted for the defence of the action, and considered that they had done their duty like gentlemen. He would have voted for a resolution calling upon the Mayor to resign. Mr. Rhodes spoke next. He believed in saddling the blame on the right horse. Mr. Bell was an honest man, and had simply done what he had been ordered to do. He did not know Mr. Moore, but he thought he had acted rashly in this matter, and he was rather afraid that there had been some bad feeling towards Messrs. Talbot and Son. He thought that he ought to have given them fair notice, and have given them an opportunity of protecting their property. If he had been one of the aldermen he would have taken care that Mr. Moore should bear the result of his own actions. Two wrongs never made a right. Every alderman ought to have been consulted before such an act was carried out. Alderman Mackintosh told the meeting that he had not voted in the Council on this question at all. He was very sorry to say that there was not one gentleman who had addressed them who understood a particle about the matter, and there was not a man in Sydney who thoroughly understood it. The speaker then went on to explain the history of the matter as he viewed it. Possibly, Mr. Moore thought that Mr. Talbot had hampered him in carrying out his plans for the formation of steps in a thoroughfare near the stores; but, except several of Mr. Moore's impetuous acts, he believed that Mr. Moore was the best Mayor the citizens had ever had. (Expressions of dissent.) He had got more work done, and had seen that it was done cheaper and better than any of his predecessors. He (Mr. Macintosh) did not think that the Council had power to give permission to excavate a vault under the pathway. The Mayor had not consulted the Council; but it would have been improper in him to submit a resolution to the Council, because in doing so he would be acting illegally. It was in his power to give the order, which he had done, and it was the duty of the City Engineer, a highly paid officer, to see that it was properly carried out. He (Mr. Macintosh) had sanctioned that the Council instruct the City Solicitor to defend the action, merely for the purpose of staying judgment; but he thought that before the money was voted, a thorough investigation into all the circumstances should take place. He was not in the Council while the vote was passed to which the resolution referred, but was in Maitland on urgent business, and had not given any intimation of his opinion. We ought always to lean to power, if we could properly do so, or we should soon get into a state of anarchy. He was proud to see this meeting, and he thought that if the citizens took greater interest in the affairs of the Municipal Council the aldermen would have more weight in their character and proceedings. The citizens should have the election of Mayor; and the present Mayor had only consented to act as Mayor in order to defeat a clique. Several questions were then asked of Alderman Macintosh, who again told the meeting that neither the aldermen nor any of the citizens knew anything of the matter. Mr. Hourigan dissented from the opinions of the last speaker. He thought there was common sense enough in the community to form an opinion on this question. He had read the Corporation Act, and he considered that it fully empowered the Council to grant permission to excavate to the extent of twelve feet under the pathway, though the placing of a steam engine there might be another question. He had known Mr. Moore for several years, and he believed that he would no more have ordered the work to be carried out if he had known the effect of it on the building, than he would have cut off his arm. This meeting, he hoped, would have the effect of checking similar rash acts in future. He thought that the aldermen had acted properly in the vote at which they had arrived, and he did not think that it would be wise to pass the resolution before the meeting. Mr. R. P. Holdsworth moved an amendment to the effect that the City Engineer be censured for his conduct in the matter, and that the Mayor be called upon to resign. Mr. Byrne said that he seconded the amendment with great pleasure. Mr. Davis spoke in condemnation of the Mayor. Mr. Simmons replied, and the propositions were then submitted to the meeting, and the amendment was declared to be carried. Several gentlemen wished to move another amendment, but the chairman decided that this could not be done. The meeting then divided, but the shouting, jocularity, and gesticulation that prevailed were very great. The meeting swayed from one side to the other, and at length the chairman decided that the amendment was carried by a large majority. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman at about a quarter to 11 o'clock.

Bazaar.—A bazaar of fancy work will commence to-day in the School of Arts, in aid of the funds for paying off the debt on the City Mission chapel, Sussex-street.

Sons of Temperance.—A second public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, last evening, to celebrate the third anniversary of the No. 1 Day Spring Division of the Sons of Temperance. A large number of persons sat down to an excellent tea, and at the meeting which followed the hall was well filled. Mr. D. Smart presided. Mr. Sykes, secretary, read the report, from which it appears that the society was founded in May, 1864, mainly through the exertions of Dr. Hobbs, who obtained a charter for that purpose from the Society at Nova Scotia. Since that time the society has continued to prosper, and has now 230 members enrolled on its books. Seventeen other divisions of the order have been established during the past three years in various parts of the colony, and these possess altogether upwards of one thousand members; but, notwithstanding this, the progress made was considered small compared with the rapid strides the order was destined soon to take in this colony. The report also called attention to the singularly small amount of sickness which had prevailed amongst the members of the No. 1 Division; and all who wished to make a provision in case of sickness or death were invited to enrol themselves as members. Regret was expressed at the death of two gentlemen who had been very useful members of the society—Mr. H. Whittell and Mr. D. Calvin. The income and expenditure of the division from May, 1864, to May, 1867, were as follows:—Receipts: By contributions, £580 0s. 10d.; by entrance fees, £123 9s.; total, £703 9s. 10d.—exclusive of arrears amounting to £78. Expenditure: Paid for funeral benefits, £30; for sickness, £35 3s. 9d.; for grand division, £16 14s. 2d.; working expenses, £284 7s. 10d.: total, £366 5s. 9d.;—leaving a balance in bank and in hand of £337 4s. 1d. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. Lucas, Selby, and M. Guest. Several recitations were given by members of the society, and the proceedings were further enlivened by singing, and a well executed solo on the harp by an amateur.

The Prince of Wales Opera House.—Since the visit of the Keans no person has appeared upon the colonial stage whose name has attained such a world-wide celebrity as that of their celebrated contemporary Madame Celeste, who last evening made her debut before a Sydney audience. To all acquainted with the English stage this lady is well-known as one of the greatest artistes that ever graced the London boards, not merely as an actress unequalled in her line of characters, but also as the directress of one of the most popular theatres in the metropolis of Great Britain. Indeed, so great was her reputation that the fact of any new piece being produced under her direction was sufficient to ensure its success; for, unlike other artistes placed in the same position, Madame Celeste always preferred to merge her individuality as an actress to secure the completeness of the piece as a whole, and whether as regarded the casts, the scenery, or the mechanical effects, it was considered necessary that all should be as perfect as the conceptions of artists, scene painters, mechanists, and costumiers could make it. This, of course, was a work which was difficult of attainment, even in the hands of the ablest managers, and to its entire realisation by Madame Celeste is in a large measure due to the fame which has preceded her to the Antipodes. The piece chosen for her first appearance before a Sydney audience was a new melodrama adapted from the French "La Tireuse de Cartes" by Sterling Coyne, entitled "The Woman in Red," which, notwithstanding its sensational title, is one of the most simple and interesting pieces of which this ingenious playwright is the author. The plot is as follows: Miriam, a Jewess, leaves her child in charge of Marguerite d'Arble, from whom it is stolen by robbers, employed by Count Donati, to replace his own child, who has died during the temporary insanity of its mother, and who therefore knows nothing of the fraud practised upon her. Miriam and her husband, Reuben, seek their child of Marguerite. The latter is bound by an oath not to say what has become of it, but moved by the poignant anguish of the bereaved Miriam she is about confessing, but, ere she can do so, is shot by the child stealers, and dies with the secret undisclosed. The Jewess and her husband devote themselves to the discovery of their lost one. Reuben dies without accomplishing it, but the mother remains resolute to complete her task. Sixteen years elapse, and with hope still strong the Jewess, now known as Rudiga, is plying the vocation of fortune-teller at Genoa, when she obtains a clue to the solution of the mystery, follows it up, and recognises her daughter in the supposed heiress of the Donatis. Powerless against so influential a family, the Jewess, who has become rich, in vain seeks means to recover her child, until at length business losses sustained by her husband compel Countess Donati to seek pecuniary assistance from Rudiga, who wrenches from her a confession that Francesca is not her child, but refuses to give her up. The maternal love of the Jewess impels her to see Francesca, proclaim her relationship, and finally compels the supposed mother to disown any relationship, and acknowledge that of Rudiga, who takes her daughter home, surrounds her by all the happiness that wealth can give, but Francesca is still unhappy. Affianced by the Donatis to Count Claudio, whom her newly found relative forbids visiting her house, she is unsettled, and refuses to yield a daughter's love to her real mother until overhearing the somnambulistic utterances of the latter regarding intense mental and bodily suffering which she had passed through during her years of unavailing search. Then at length the voice of nature finds a responsive echo, and the mother's happiness is complete. She forgives the woman who had so long deprived her of a daughter's love, and gains a son by permitting Francesca's union with Count Claudio. The principal characters in the cast, as played last night were, Miriam, Rudiga, and Countess Montalba, Madame Celeste; Naomi, alias Francesca, Miss George; Countess Donati, Mrs. Holloway; Marguerite, Mrs. Jones; Ninetta, Miss Bushe; Count Claudio, Mr. Lawrence; Reuben, Mr. Rogers; Victor, alias Hector Fieramonte, Mr. Ireland; Malissott, Mr. Holloway; Matteo, Mr. Greville. From the brief outline given of the plot it will be seen that the maternal affection of the Jewess is the leading feature of the play, and at the hands of Madame Celeste it is portrayed with a vivid reality which seems as 'twere "holding the mirror up to nature;" so real appeared her anguish that it became affective, and not only the gentler, but some of the sterner sex present found it difficult to restrain a furtive tear. Nothing could be finer than her despair on learning the loss of her child, or the intensity of the scene which followed, and which strongly resembles the imprecation scene in Leah. Another triumph of art was the scene where she reveals herself to her child; but the crowning effort was the pantomimic and tragic power displayed in the last act, at the close of which a perfect torrent of applause rang through the house, and on the curtain reascending a shower of bouquets were added to the more demonstrative tokens of satisfaction. These together with a call before the curtain at the close of each act, may be considered as proofs of how fully the artiste's talents were appreciated. Miss Carry George played Francesca Donati with very creditable taste. Mrs. Holloway and Miss Bushe were also acceptable. Of the male characters, Hector Fieramonte is perhaps the best, and Mr. Ireland played it well. Messrs. Lawrence, Greville, and Holloway also deserve favourable mention. The manner in which the piece was put upon the stage is alone sufficient to secure a large measure of success for the "Woman in Red." For exquisite scenery, appropriate costumes, and nicety of details, it has not been surpassed on the Australian stage. The farce, "A Capital Match," concluded the entertainment. The same bill will be repeated to-night.

Presentation.—Shortly after the 50th (Queen's Own) Regiment came to the colony from New Zealand, a friendly feeling sprang up between the men and the Volunteers of Sydney, and several trials of skill with the rifle, which have from time to time been recorded in our columns, were among the results. A rifle club was also formed in the regiment, and ensign Strong, who had been a promoter of the friendly rifle contests referred to, gave a cup to be competed for at the first prize meeting of this club. The members of the club, desiring to express their good will towards the Volunteers, and their esteem and respect for ensign Strong, presented him, at the Victoria Barracks, on Saturday last, with a valuable field-glass, purchased specially for the purpose. The presentation was made, on behalf of the club, by sergeant-instructor Mason, who expressed, in suitable terms, the feelings which had influenced the Club in asking ensign Strong to accept of this token of their esteem and respect. Ensign Strong appropriately expressed his acknowledgments, and hoped that the regiment would remain long in the colony, and that the good understanding which had sprung up between the regiment and Volunteers would long continue. The glass bears the following inscription (engraved very neatly by a member of the regimental band):—"Presented to Ensign H. W. Strong, Sydney Volunteers, by the Rifle Club of her Majesty's 50th Regiment (Queen's Own), May, 1867."

The Accident at Dawes's Battery.—We understand that Walter Crichley, the gunner who was so severely injured while firing a salute on Sunday last, is progressing as favourably as could be expected. He was yesterday evening removed from Dawes's Point to the hospital at the Victoria Barracks.

Coroner's Inquest.—The City Coroner held an inquiry yesterday, at the New Steyne Hotel, Manly Beach, respecting the death of an infant eight days old, named Albert Bagnell. The child was taken ill on Friday, and on the following day the father went for Dr. Ward; during his absence the child was seized with convulsions and died. After hearing the evidence of Dr. Ward, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that convulsions were the cause of the child's death.

The New Fire Insurance Rates.—As an instance of the operation of the new minimum rates of premium adopted by the Sydney offices, we may mention that a gentleman in this town who resides in his own house, which comes under No. 1 of first class, namely, "constructed of brick or stone, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached," wrote to the manager of one of them for an insurance on his furniture, and received a reply that the premium would be 8s. per cent. Considering this an overcharge of one shilling and sixpence per cent., according to the printed scale furnished, he again addressed the manager, pointing out the slight risk the company would incur, and contended that according to their own rules five shillings and sixpence should be the premium. The risk was the least the company contemplated, unless they required that the rafters, doors, and flooring should be constructed of iron. To this the consoling reply was received that none of the companies who had entered into the compact had bound themselves to a maximum rate, and therefore it was quite competent for them to charge fifty shillings per cent. instead of eight shillings. If these companies chose to enter into a private arrangement so that no risks should be taken under certain premiums in the various classes, what have the public to do with it; the information of interest to them is at what sum each class of risks will be taken by the several insurance offices.—*Yass Courier*, June 1.

DEATH OF MR. DAVID DICKSON.—With unfeigned sorrow we feel called upon to chronicle the lamented decease of Mr. David Dickson, of Bolwarra Hall, through the sad accident which happened to him on Saturday last, in being unfortunately crushed between the jamb of a door and a heavily-loaded dray, whilst vainly attempting to assist the driver of a team to turn his horses into their proper course. Mr. Dickson endured great suffering from the fearful laceration of his flesh, and subsequent prostration from excessive hemorrhage, which conveyed a weighty shock to the system of a man so far advanced in years. Added to the natural severity of the bruises sustained, the medical attendants considered it essential that a delicate operation should be performed upon the injured gentleman, which, although raising a glimmering hope of his recovery, left him much weakened and depressed. From the ominous reports of the physicians, we augured gravely of the deceptive symptoms which supervened upon the surgical experiment. To prevent agitation to the perfect repose enjoined upon the patient, the medical gentlemen forbade the intrusion of the friends and numerous sympathisers who called to express their regard for Mr. Dickson, and he was consequently left to almost positive exclusion up to a short time before his death. After the swoon arising from loss of blood, he remained in full possession of his mental faculties up to the moment he expired, and complained of no uneasiness or acute sensations. Mortification had, however, set in, and insidiously worked upon his vitality until it gained its dread ascendency, and plunged his family and kindred into grief and affliction at the loss of their fond and affectionate relative. Trust was faintly entertained up to a few hours of the fatal result that an auspicious change might occur; and so the anxious intimates of the respected deceased were taken by painful surprise at the sudden and awful announcement of his death at half-past 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening. In Mr. Dickson this district has lost one of its oldest as well as one of its most successful and highly respected residents. He was a native of the parish of Borgue, in the county of Kirkcudbright, in the south of Scotland, and settled in this colony in 1832. From this time to the beginning of 1839 he resided, we believe, in various parts of the colony, but chiefly at Bathurst. In January, 1839, his two younger brothers—the late Mr. James Dickson and Mr. Samuel Dickson (now Mayor of Morpeth)—landed at Sydney, and all the three brothers came up the Hunter, and settled at Maitland. He leaves behind a widow, four sons, and four daughters to mourn their loss. The remains of Mr. Dickson were interred in the Presbyterian cemetery, East Maitland, on Monday afternoon.—*Maitland Ensign.*

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.—A miraculous escape from sudden death of a boy, son of Mr. W. Rendall, of Russell-street, occurred on Wednesday last. Together with an elder brother, about fourteen years of age, he was drawing water, and had just landed the bucket, when, by some chance, he tripped and fell head foremost into the well, ninety feet in depth. Relief was speedily at the well, and, to the surprise and joy of all, the boy spoke from the bottom, "I am all right, father." He was soon brought to the top, and, beyond severe bruises on the hands from contact with the brickwork in his descent, had sustained no injuries at all alarming.—*Bathurst Times.*

ANOTHER FLOOD IN THE BRAIDWOOD DISTRICT.—The rain which set in on Tuesday last continued to come down very heavily all through that night and during Wednesday morning, in the afternoon of which day it moderated a little, but again commenced in the evening. The country was again flooded on Wednesday morning, and mail communication and traffic were suspended. The earth is now so saturated with wet that a single night's steady rain swells all the watercourses and renders them impassable. The rivers and creeks continued uncrossable all Thursday. On that evening, however, the rain ceased, and the sky cleared. Yesterday was a nice warm sunshiny day, although the sky was more or less cloudy. The delayed mails to Araluen and other portions of the district were dispatched yesterday morning, as well as the Goulburn mail which managed to cross the Shoalhaven. The Clyde coach which started for Nelligen on Tuesday morning got down, but has not yet returned. The passengers, however, were detained at Nelligen in consequence of the steamer not having arrived, owing to the boisterous weather along the coast. We hear that the flood at Cooma, on Wednesday, was the highest of any that has been experienced there for a long time. Cooma Creek has swollen to that extent that the water reached within three feet of the police barracks, and two of the troopers accompanying the gold escort narrowly escaped being drowned in attempting to cross it. There never was such a rainy winter known in these parts as the present. We have got to look for rain regularly two or three days in every week, and what is more inconvenient still, every few hours' rain brings a flood, to the stoppage of business and industrial occupations of all kinds. The long continuance of wet weather is having a very prejudicial effect upon sheep, which have been sore-footed for some time, but which are now in danger of becoming very fluky. A good many of our farmers have also been retarded from getting in their crops yet. We were in hopes of getting the mail via Goulburn last night, but were disappointed, no coach from Nelligen either.—*Braidwood Dispatch.*

DELAY IN CARRIAGE FROM SYDNEY.—On this subject the *Western Examiner* of Saturday remarks:—We have been disposed to assign the cause of the great delay in the delivery of goods from Sydney to the wretched state of the roads, and to a certain extent are correct in our premises. Yet, in all instances, this is not the sole cause of delay, as instanced during the past week—when one of our storekeepers, losing patience at the length of time which had elapsed since he had reason to believe a team bearing goods to him had started, set off to look for the carrier, and found him—not *bogged*—not waiting for his beasts to recruit—but merrily ploughing at the late Bathurst Ploughing Matches, in which town he had spent about a week.

THE POSTAL CONFERENCE.—The *Lyttelton Times*, in commenting on the Postal Conference, remarks: The object of the conference from the very first was not to promote the interest of any one colony, but to advance and combine the general interests of all. It proposed to open up and extend our communications with the rest of the world, and it has done so to a surprising degree. It proposes to bring every Australian colony into much more frequent communication with its neighbours. It establishes three complete monthly services between all the colonies. This is very much in itself. It further brings every colony into connection with Europe by the Suez line, with Europe and North and South America by the Panama line, and with Europe, India, China, and the Spice Islands by the Torres Straits line. It is really too bad for any single colony to stand out and object that their merchants should find it more convenient to get two postal services by their own nearest route, rather than share in the advantages of so extensive and varied an intercourse. Such an objection is as short-sighted and unwise in a commercial point of view as it is illiberal.

AN IMPROVED TURBINE.—Mr. W. Rasche, engineer, Lennox-street, Richmond (Victoria), has finished an improved turbine, which, on being tested, has been found to be a very effective and economical machine for the application of water-pressure for the production of mechanical power. The specimen completed is neat and compact in form, occupies but very little space, and when in full work exerts a six-horse power. The novel portion of the machine consists in a modification of the form of the blades of the revolving wheel, for the purpose of reducing the counter pressure, and proportionately increasing the effective pressure of the water. To work the present machine up to six-horse power an effective pressure in the main of seventy-five pounds is required; but machines of the same kind could be manufactured to work at a much lower pressure where such only could be obtained. When running at the full rate, the turbine makes 600 revolutions per minute, and its effect is about eighty per cent. of the theoretical effect. The price of these engines is from £50 to £60, according to pattern. In situations where water pressure or fall is available they are likely to be found extremely useful for the production of mechanical power at a cheap rate, as they are easily controlled, and free from many of the objections attaching to the working of steam-engines.

GULF OF CARPENTARIA.—The *Rockhampton Bulletin* learns from a private letter received in town, from the Gulf, that Mr. Landsborough has discovered an excellent site for a new township at Bynoe Inlet, on the Flinders, 110 miles to the eastward of the Albert River. The site is described as something like that of Rockhampton, with a good range extending down almost to the river. It is expected that many will leave Burketown to settle in the new township. A settlement at this point will have the effect of considerably widening the extent of country communicating with the Gulf. Burketown is healthy at present, but provisions are frightfully dear. The Bynoe is a tributary of the Norman, and at its junction is about forty miles from the sea. The Norman joins the Flinders about twenty miles from the sea. The head waters of the Bynoe are about 150 miles from the Valley of Lagoons, and nearly 300 from Cardwell.

ACCIDENTS.—The Tumut correspondent of the *Southern Argus* writes on May 28:—A man named Christian Hoegemann was accidentally killed on Monday last, at Adjungbilly diggings, by the falling in of an embankment of earth. From the scanty particulars I have been able to gather, it appears the deceased was working together with his partners in the claim close to a "stayed" bank of earth, when the bank split, and fell in upon him. After a short delay he was dug out, when he lingered for a few hours, complaining of great pain all through his body, and then expired.—A serious accident happened in the family of Dr. Large, on Monday morning. The family were sitting in the parlour, at about half-past 10 p.m., when the second youngest member, a little girl of about twelve years, accidentally exploded a quantity of gunpowder. It appears the little girl had a candle in her hand, which she extinguished and put in a drawer of a sideboard that unfortunately contained a small quantity of powder, which exploded in her face, fearfully scarifying it and injuring her eyesight to such an extent that it is feared she will never regain it.

THE IRON PLATE IN THE FIRE GRATE.—The iron plate for the fire grate (remarks the *Chelmsford Chronicle*) we find is being very generally adopted in this neighbourhood, and is found to be a great success. A Mr. Woodman, writing in the *Builder*, says:—"having read the recommendation of this grate, I told a poor man to get one, try it, and I would pay the cost (1s.) for it. He found it excellent. The plan I designed is to cut a piece of paper ½ inch smaller than the bottom of the grate; get a smith to make a plate of iron the size of the paper pattern, of the thickness of a halfpenny, with three small holes in it the size of a straw. One hole in the middle and one hole one inch from each end, the burr to be filed off level. These holes prevent the plate from warping with heat, and being small, and covered with fuel, do not allow cold air to pass up, nor hot air below to escape. On this principle wooden straight-edges have seven small holes bored in them, one in the middle and three holes in each end, to keep them from twisting. If in round wooden bread-plates a hole the size of a small pin were bored, they would always be flat."

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

GOULBURN.

MONDAY.

THE Quarter Sessions commenced to-day, before District Judge Ellis. There was only one case, that of Thomas Anderson, for embezzlement, and it resulted in an acquittal.

BRISBANE.

MONDAY.

THE RACES.—THIRD DAY.—The racing was better than on the two previous days.

PUBLICANS' PURSE.—Rearguard, 1. Surplice, 2.

CORINTHIAN HANDICAP.—Volunteer, 1. Greyhound, 2.

QUEENSLAND TURF CLUB PLATE.—Premier, 1. North Australian, 2.

SELLING STAKES.—Centipede, 1. Creeper, 2.

FORCED HANDICAP.—Forester, 1. Creeper, 2.

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 6 P.M.

Messrs. Carpenter, Williams, Humphrey, and Arnsick are candidates for the vacant seat for Maldon.

The entries for the following races close on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.:—Melbourne Cup, Ascot Stakes, Victorian Derby, Flemington Stakes, and Oaks St. Leger.

The Theatre Comique was opened on Saturday to a good house.

ARRIVED.—Rangatira (s.), from Sydney; Tasmania (s.), from Hobart Town; Lady Darling (s.), and Barwon (s.), from Newcastle; Wave of Life, ship, from London.

SAILED.—Debana, for London.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY, 6 P.M.

ARRIVED.—Wolverine, brig, from Calcutta; Suffolk, ship, from London; at 5 p.m., City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—At 4 p.m., Rangatira (s.).

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY, 6 P.M.

Want of employment is severely felt by mechanics, artisans, and labourers; and the Press strongly urges on the Government the necessity of urging forward public works.

It is reported that on the opening of Parliament an onslaught is to be made on the Judges for adjourning the last sittings.

The Moonta case commenced this morning, Judge Boothby opposing every step taken. It is not likely to be finished for some days.

No alteration in the corn market; wheat, 4s. 4d.; flour, £10 to £11.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

J. V. GORMAN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, two Shops, with Store at rear, Lower George-street, opposite the Commissariat Stores; the Albion Hotel and two shops adjoining, Elizabeth and Campbell streets; three Houses, Riley-street and Crown-lane, Woolloomooloo.

T. DAWSON.—At Ellis and Butler's Mart, at 12 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises of N. Macintosh, South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Tinware, Hollow-ware, Crockery, &c.

A. ALLAN.—At 138, Woolloomooloo-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects; at the Nelson Hotel, William-street; at 2 o'clock, License, Goodwill, Stock, Furniture, &c.

W. C. RUSH AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Woollens, Clothing, &c.

FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At Campbell's Bonded Stores, at Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, Congou Teas.

J. G. COHEN.—At the Australian Bond, at 11 o'clock, Negrohead Tobacco; at Leigh's Bond, at half-past 11 o'clock, Cigars.

R. F. STUBBS and CO.—At Moore's Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Sugar, Rice, Pepper, &c.

LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Maize, &c.

S. GRAHAM.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MARTYN AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, and Harness; at 12 o'clock, Omnibus, Horses, and Harness.

W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

S. WOOLLER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles and Harness.

A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, &c.

GRISDALE AND M'DONNOUGH.—At their Rooms, at 2 o'clock, Saddles, Harness, Clothing, &c.

ELLIS AND BUTLER.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.; at their Mart, at half-past 1 o'clock, Farm and Dairy Produce; at 2 o'clock, Oranges and Lemons.

STUD NEWS.—The *Braidwood Dispatch* understands that the celebrated racehorse Yattendon, recently purchased from Mr. Rutledge, of Carwoola, by Mr. Cox, of Mulgoa, is about to be put to the stud.

LUCKNOW DIGGINGS.—News of the progress of work on this field is encouraging. The party on the Point claim have struck good gold, and continue to prosecute their labours with success. The new company has commenced operations, which are progressing satisfactorily, indeed beyond expectation. Commencing in the Perseverance claim, the water was pumped out in forty-eight hours; the blasting is much easier than anticipated, and soon the manager hopes to be through the blue rock and on the lode.—*Western Post.*

ENSIGN THOMS AND THE GOVERNOR OF TASMANIA.—Some unpleasantness has occurred at Hobart Town, says a local journal, in connection with the ball given by his Excellency the Governor of Tasmania in honour of her Majesty's birthday. The practice hitherto, it appears, has been to invite the officers of any regiment which might be in garrison in Hobart Town at the time, and their wives, by one general card. This year the invitations have been made special, and have been forwarded to all the officers of the 14th Regiment there, with one exception—that of ensign Thoms, who was lately charged with a serious offence, the person assaulted being a girl, said to be under age, but who left the colony while the charge was under investigation, and who has not since been found. In consequence of her absence, the case could not be proceeded with, and the charge was dismissed. The omission of this officer from the list of guests gave offence to the regiment, and all the other officers returned their cards.

MUNICIPALITY OF NEWTOWN.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council was held May 27th. Present: The chairman (Mr. J. Conley), and councillors Munro, Bailey, Curtis, Goodsell, Galvin, Gibbons, and Cozens. The minutes of the previous meeting was read and confirmed. Correspondence: 1. Letter from the Secretary of the General Post Office, requesting to be informed where it is wished the iron letter receivers should be placed; and also whether the council can make any suggestion with regard to clearing such receivers. The clerk was instructed to reply and forward the names of the places as proposed by the council for fixing the said receivers. 2. From the clerk of the Marrickville council, requesting to be informed whether the Newtown council will co-operate with them in having a culvert put across the Edgeware Road, between Messrs. Goodsell's and Smidmore's fences; letter received, and referred to the committee of works for their report. 3. From Mr. J. Smith, requesting that a footpath be formed on a portion of the White Horse Road, adjoining his property; letter received, and referred to the committee of works. 4. From Mr. Maughan, respecting the state of Denison-street, opposite Denison-terrace; letter received, and to be taken into consideration at the next meeting of council. Councillor Bailey presented a petition from a number of ratepayers residing in the Enmore ward, requesting that Holt-street, and that part of Station-street at the back of Camden-terrace, be put in a passable state of repair, and moved that, "In consequence of the almost impassable state of the said streets, the prayer of the petitioners be at once carried out." Seconded by councillor Munro, put, and carried. Reports: 1. The finance committee brought up a report, stating that since May 4th sundry accounts amounting to £71 15s. 5d. had been paid under votes of appropriation, and recommending the payment of accounts amounting to £26 10s. 8d. Report received, on the motion of councillors Curtis and Cozens. 2. The committee of works brought up a report, recommending that the formation of the White Horse Road be postponed until the weather is more settled; also that the watercourse in front of the houses in Lord-street be kerbed and guttered at a cost not to exceed £34; and that the sum of 1s. 6d. per cubic yard be paid for breaking to a three-inch guage the white metal now being delivered. Report received, on the motion of councillors Goodsell and Gibbons. Councillor Bailey asked the chairman if any further communication had been received from the Mayor of Sydney respecting the omnibus stand? In reply, the chairman stated that when the deputation had the interview with the Mayor, he promised them that he would appoint a day and meet the deputation at the Newtown Council Chambers, when they could together inspect the site of the omnibus stand; since that time no further communication had been received. Councillor Bailey moved,—"That the clerk be again instructed to write to the Mayor of Sydney and request that he will appoint a day to meet at Newtown a deputation from this council respecting the aforesaid omnibus stand." Seconded by councillor Curtis, put, and carried. The following motions pursuant to notice were agreed to:—1. By councillor Munro,—"That a sum not exceeding £20 be voted to purchase drain pipes, to be laid down where ordered by the council." Seconded by councillor Gibbons. 2. By councillor Munro,—"That a sum not exceeding £65 be voted for kerbing and guttering the south-west side of Wellington-street, from Dr. Hobbs's residence to Bishopgate-street; and that tenders be called for the performance of same. Seconded by councillor Gibbons. 3. By councillor Curtis, "That a sum not exceeding £80 be voted for forming and metalling a portion of Wilson and Forbes streets. Seconded by councillor Galvin. 4. By councillor Cozens, "That a sum not exceeding £34 be voted for kerbing and guttering a portion of Lord-street, and that tenders be called for the performance of same." The council then went into committee to examine tenders for kerbing and guttering to be laid down in each ward. Council having resumed, the chairman reported that the committee recommend that Mr. Schwebel's tender be accepted for laying the kerbing and guttering in the Enmore ward; and that Mr. Selby's tender be accepted for laying the kerbing and guttering in the Kingston and O'Connell Wards. Councillor Curtis moved, "That the report of the committee, as read by the chairman, be adopted." Seconded by councillor Baily, and carried. Notice of motion was handed in by councillor Goodsell.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY.

FIRST DAY OF SECOND TERM, 1867.

BEFORE their Honors Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice CHEEKE.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Mr. BUTLER moved the admission to the colonial Bar of Mr. Thomas John O'Regan. Mr. O'Regan graduated in the Queen's College, Ireland, was admitted to the Inner Temple on 2nd November, 1860, and called to that bar on the 26th January, 1864.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said that the Court had much pleasure in directing Mr. O'Regan's admission.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE A JUDGE'S ORDER.

IN RE SUM KUM ON AND ANOTHER V. AH YUN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. T. J. FISHER moved upon notice to set aside an order made by Mr. Justice Hargrave in chambers directing a change of attorneys in the above suit. The order now sought to be set aside was made on the 17th May last. The case has been set down for the 22nd May, but the plaintiffs having applied for the substitution of Messrs. Billyard and Curtis as their attorneys, the latter offered their undertaking to pay the taxed costs of the previous attorney, Mr. Castle. The latter, represented by a clerk, Mr. Godfrey, declined this offer. The matter came before Mr. Justice Hargrave in chambers, who not only allowed the change of attorneys but directed Mr. Castle to pay costs. It was contended in support of the present application that there could be no change of attorneys until the lien of the first attorney upon the papers had been actually discharged. Consequently that there ought to have been a tender not only of a mere responsibility for costs but of an actual payment in cash. The order for costs as against Mr. Castle was likewise objected to, upon the ground that there had, on the part of the latter, been no more than a maintenance of his strict legal rights.

Mr. STEPHEN followed on the same side.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING, Q.C., supported the order, contending that the tender of responsibility was sufficient, that, in any case, Messrs. Billyard and Curtis were entitled to insist that the bill of costs should be made out at once.

Their HONORS reserved judgment.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of George M. Winter, an adjourned single meeting; three debts were proved. A creditor was examined by Mr. Gannon with a view to prove that the assets of the estate exceed £100, and that, therefore, this should be declared a first instead of a single meeting. Insolvent was directed to file a twelve months' account, and to comply with rule 20 on before the 13th. The meeting adjourned until the 17th June.

In the matter of the Sydney Co-operative Hay, Corn, &c., Company, under a rule of the Supreme Court, made 8th March, 1867. Mr. Davis appeared as counsel for the official assignee and receiver, and Mr. Butler for various persons in the list of shareholders denying liability. The Clerk of the Peace produced the rules of the company. Walter N. Blanchard was sworn, examined, and cross-examined, and two witnesses in support of his claim of exemption. The meeting adjourned until the 10th June.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of John W. Payne, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Richard Mehegan, a special meeting. No attendance.

The special meeting in John Hosking's estate was postponed until the 10th June; and that in the estate of Charles F. Sarpy until to-morrow.

RULES NISI.

Arthur Cooper and another v. James Hunt, of George-street, Sydney, licensed victualler. Returnable 13th June. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

Angus M'Donald v. Hichens Gedye, of Waverley, commission agent. Returnable 13th June. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

SURRENDERS.

James Ivers, of the Plough and Harrow, near Orange, licensed victualler. Liabilities, £844 0s. 8d., of which £416 13s. 10d. is secured. Assets, £760. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Bernard Keenan, of Pentlands, Murrurundi, innkeeper. Liabilities, £458 6s. 8d., of which £220 is secured. Assets, £366 6s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Adcroft, of Ulladulla, labourer. Liabilities, £24 8s. 4d. Assets, £1. Mr. Mackenzie official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Tuesday, June 4.—At 10: John Graney, first. Edmund Mara, Francis M'Carty, Charles F. Sarpy, special.

Wednesday, 5.—At 11: George Hart, special, for examination and directions. George Fagg, Terence Sheehy, William H. Daniel, George B. White, third. John Cunningham, Benjamin Walford, James O'Brien, single. *At Tenterfield*: John Cowper, George T. Heydon, third; Benjamin A. Kemp, first; Harry Hars, single. *At Bathurst*: William L. Howard, third. *At Queanbeyan*: Samuel Rankin, third.

Friday, 7.—At 11: George and Charles B. Richardson, Kong Sing, Robert C. Smith, Robert B. Lynch, third. Henry Chatto, second. Barker J. Benson, single. *At Grafton*: James Cumming, special. *At Maitland*: James Wise, third. *At Tumut*: Charles G. N. Lockhart, second. *At Tamworth*: Martin Kaiser, special.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 4.—At 11: James Buckland, Henry Moon, William Henry Wilkinson, James Hartwell Williams, Frederick William Newberry, Robert Albert Newman, James Nowland, William Henry Johnson, John Henry Minehan, Isaac Simmons, Joseph Gillam, John Dench.

Tuesday, 11.—At 11: William David Bourke, James Fitzgerald, William Griffin, Anthony Sexton Freestone, Jorgen Thompsen, Robert Cameron, George Henry Cox.

CERTIFICATE TO A. VIDER.—A certificate to Antony Vider, under what is termed the "Rider to the Insolvent Act," was applied for on the 12th March last, and, after notice by advertisement in Sydney and Braidwood, was on the 30th March ordered to be confirmed without further application, after a further suspension of one week. Such certificate, therefore, has been in operation from the 6th of April last.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Danger, Pearce, Evans, and Levey.

Thirty-seven prisoners were brought before the Court. Of these eleven were discharged, and three were remanded. Two persons were fined 5s. each, other two 10s. each, and four 20s. each, for drunkenness.

John Clarke, described as a seaman, was charged with riotous behaviour, with having assaulted the constable who apprehended him, and with having in the scuffle wilfully damaged the officer's uniform. He pleaded guilty to the first and second, and was found guilty on the third charge. He was sentenced for the first offence to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days; for the second to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be further imprisoned fourteen days; and for the third, to pay damages 17s. 6d., or to be imprisoned one month in addition.

Susan Wright and James Henning were fined 20s. each, or to be imprisoned seven days, and Ann Wilson 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days, for using obscene language.

Alfred Hayward was sentenced to be imprisoned one month, Ann Kendall two months, Mary Ann Burns three months, and Martin Hogan six months, as idle and disorderly persons, failing to show to the Bench that they have either fixed abodes or lawful means of subsistence.

George Gipson and Andy Jones were charged with having stolen from the person of Edward Turner a cheque for payment of £8 5s. Lewis Bornstein, of George-street, tailor, deposed that on Friday morning the prisoner Jones purchased of him a shirt, and in payment tendered the cheque produced, drawn by Larkin and Wakeford on the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, for payment of £8 5s.; he said he received it in payment at Brisbane Water; the witness sent the cheque to the bank for inquiry as to its character, and received in reply a message; in consequence, he sent his messenger with prisoner to the Bank. William A. Phillips, ledger-keeper in the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, deposed that the cheque before the Court had been stopped before Bornstein's messenger made inquiries respecting it. Edward Turner, shipwright, deposed that on Thursday evening he was drunk, and fell asleep on a stool outside Clark's singing-room; on awaking he missed from his pocket a purse containing the cheque produced; it is his property, and was stolen from him; on Friday morning he proceeded to the bank and stopped payment; he does not know either of the prisoners. Constable Grace apprehended Jones at the bank; Jones told the constable that Gipson gave him the cheque, and promised him £1 or the price of a coat if he got it cashed; he pointed Gipson out, and he (the constable) took him into custody; Gipson said that he found the cheque on Thursday evening near the Prince of Wales theatre, and that he gave it to Jones to see whether or not payment was stopped. Both prisoners were committed for trial.

John Desmond and Mary Ann Wiley were charged with assault and robbery. William Wynard, of St. Peter's, Cook's River, woolsorter, deposed that near 12 o'clock on Saturday night he was at the Railway Hotel, George-street, and saw there four men and a woman; to the best of his opinion the female prisoner is that woman; they left about five minutes before he did; he saw them again on the railway bridge; when near Shepherd's Nursery on the Newtown Road, they came up to him, and one of the men asked him for a match; he had not a match; one said, "The —— might give us a smoke if he has not a match;" immediately afterward he received a blow from behind which knocked him down, when one of the men fell upon him; he cried out, and they made off, having possessed themselves of a parcel containing a pair of moleskin trousers, worth 6s. 6d.; the man who fell upon him tore his trousers pocket in an attempt to steal his money. The witness at the Railway Hotel deposed that the prisoners are two of the five persons who left the house shortly before prosecutor on Saturday night. Constable Quaife deposed that he saw the female prisoner and four men in Cleveland-street, Chippendale, about half-past 12 on Sunday morning. Committed for trial.

David Higgins was summarily convicted of having stolen a purse and 2s. 11d. belonging to Sarah Moore, and was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Bridget Little was convicted of having stolen sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of John Guy, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

On the summons paper were thirteen cases. In Cooke v. Cooke, a suit for maintenance, an order was made for payment of 20s. a week, and to give security for its performance. The rest were either postponed, dismissed, or struck out.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Alexander, Love, Austin, and Kettle have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. J. B. Smithers and Mr. W. Lamb.

Five persons, convicted of drunkenness in the streets, were fined from 5s. to 10s. each; and five, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were fined from 10s. to 20s. each, with the usual alternative in case of non payment. James Jones, Ellen Fayer, and John Ryan, for riotous behaviour on the South Head Road, were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours.

Peter Martin, 45, apprehended under the Vagrant Act, as having no visible lawful means of support, was sent to gaol for fourteen days; and Patrick O'Brien, for riotous behaviour in William-street, was fined 20s., in default of payment to be imprisoned seven days.

John Dwells, 27, officer's servant on board the mail steamship Rushine, was brought up by senior-constable Martin, into whose custody he was given by the chief officer on a charge of stealing about seven pounds weight of sperm candles. It appeared that the candles in question, valued at 7s., were part of the ship's stores, served out to prisoner for use in the officers' quarters, and that he was found taking them on shore on Saturday evening, when he was detected by the Customs officer. Prisoner bore a good character. He told the constable that it was usual to issue a certain number of candles to him daily, and he had saved these during the voyage. The Bench ordered that he forfeit 7s. out of his wages, and be imprisoned for seven days.

John O'Neill, 21, was brought up by senior-sergeant Steel, who stated that a woman whom he found crying at the corner of George and Argyle streets, on Saturday night, complained to him that a swelling he saw on her forehead was the effect of a blow given by prisoner, who was then present. Ellen Leary, the woman in question, who is a domestic servant, deposed that about 10 o'clock on Saturday night, prisoner, whom she had never seen before, came up to her in Argyle-street, and struck her on the forehead with his fist. To be imprisoned for seven days.

Catherine Valentine, charged with using threatening language to Florence O'Brien, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for six months; in default, imprisonment for fourteen days.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at 11 o'clock: Motions and Petitions; Frazer and another v. Smith and others, part heard; Rattray v. Blanchard and others, hearing; Brown v. Thurlow, motion for decree.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—At 10.30: Jenkins v. Jenkins, to settle certificate; Re Gardiner's will and 21 Vic., No. 7, minutes. At 11: Simpson v. Colman, to examine witnesses.

TERM LIST.—Rules Nisi for New Trial: Pring v. Marina, Brunker v. Breckenridge, Humphrey v. Roberts, Canning v. Brown and another, Molineaux v. M'Lelland, Freeman v. Adams. Motions: In the goods of Budd, deceased, attachment; ex parte Ashworth, quo warranto.

DISTRICT COURT.

Undefended cases from No. 3070 to No. 3311 will be disposed of to-day. No. 3130 will not be taken before 11 o'clock, No. 3190 not before 12 o'clock, and No. 3250 not before half-past 1 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

JUNE 3RD.—It is somewhat remarkable that, since the Government have prohibited special turns for steam colliers at the cranes, the captains or owners of these steamers are sought after with eagerness by the representatives of the coal companies who are able and willing to give a special turn at their coal staiths; two contend for the honour, and it would thus seem the coal companies are alive to their own interest, and make every effort to secure the loading of these colliers, which the Government, in their wisdom, have prevented obtaining a special turn at the cranes, believing it to be injurious to the interest of the port; but we find the steamers are loaded just as quickly, and get the same dispatch, as if they loaded at the cranes. Companies who have not at present the power of giving special turns are giving their attention to the importance of obtaining the necessary privilege; the Wallsend Company were first to follow the example set by the Waratah Company, and quietly purchased a quantity of land on Bullock Island, having deep water frontage, where it is proposed to erect suitable coal shoots and appliances for the shipment of coal. The distance from the main line being very short, a branch line can easily be made, and the distance being so much less than if brought into town, and the expense of the cranes avoided, the company will obtain a twofold advantage of being able to ship coals at a cheaper rate, and give special turns at their option. The Lambton Colliery have also found it advisable to purchase land in the same vicinity, in fact, adjoining the land of the Wallsend Company, so we may expect to see, in the course of a few months, coal staiths along the whole of the deep water frontage of Bullock Island. When their projects are carried out they must of a necessity materially lessen the use of the cranes; vessels then will be able to load almost as quickly as they arrive, and the probabilities are, we shall no longer hear the usual amount of grumbling from the masters of vessels at having to wait for their "turn." I may state, the foundation of a new crane, which it is proposed to set apart specially for steamers, was recently laid, and will be completed in the course of a few months.

CRIMINAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I take the liberty to request the favour of a small space in your paper, to notice some remarks, made by his Honor the Chief Justice, on the 28th instant, in sentencing the Clarkes. His Honor is reported in your paper to have said: "Thomas Clarke, and John Clarke, if, in the opinion of most of those who hear me, or if it should be thought by a large portion of the community, that you are about to receive a just retribution for your crimes, it is proper for me to say that no such feeling influences this Court. Such a principle does not belong to our law. You are not to receive punishment as a retribution, but because the taking of your lives is believed to be necessary for the peace and good order, for the safety, as well as the welfare of the community: because of the example and warning that a capital execution may hold out to others by acting as a terror and a restraint from the committal of similar crimes of which you stand convicted. This is the principle, the true principle of all human punishment."

It is the last paragraph I take particular exception to. I say that retribution for crime is the true eye and principle of punishment, and differ altogether from his Honor's idea that punishment is, and should be administered, as an example and deterrer. His Honor's principle—I speak with all deference—is the foundation of all the arguments put forward and used by a set of people who, God knows how, have acquired the curious misnomer of Philanthropists! Lovers of Mankind! Indeed, a very curious name for a class whose business and delight it is to *love* and pet that portion of mankind who hardly deserve the name of men, who have lost great part of their claim to it, who are enemies, and declared enemies, of man as a social and moral being. These so called philanthropists cry, and loudly enough too, that they are benefiting the human race—because they watch and cackle that criminals should—poor fellows, when they are caught, have cleaner and better house room, better food and clothing, and *easier work* than their honest equals—people of their own class, who have had the very same temptations, but have resisted them. These are the people who have succeeded in getting flogging abolished—that most admirable, really beautiful, of all punishments, and who have this long while been trying to get abolished another fine punishment—hanging. But I don't think we'll stand this last quite, in spite of the gentlemen's perseverance, spoutings, and subscriptions. I don't mean to say, of course, that his Honor belongs to this class of people; quite otherwise, I am sure; but still he expresses a principle which is all on *their* side of the question, which they can use against him, and beat his practice and tone with criminals. Besides this, what dangerous doctrine for the criminals themselves. They have a perfect right if *pour encourager les autres* be the object of punishment, and not retribution for past misdeeds, to look upon themselves as unfortunate injured persons, who are imprisoned, or have the pleasing prospect of hanging before them, for the purpose of setting a frightening example. Even our very instincts revolt against this theory. If we do wrong, somehow or other, even here where we live, we suffer or will suffer for it, either in conscience, loss of property, of liberty, or of station; and does any one, in his own mind, a tribute this, which is a divine judgment upon him, to the Divinity punishing him for an example? Do we not feel and know that we are punished as a retribution for our wrong doings? The punishment no doubt also acts upon upon us a warning that further wrong doing will be followed by further punishment; but this is subservient to the great principle.

This subject is very ably handled by Mr. Thomas Carlyle in his Latter Day Pamphlets, and, reading his Honor's sentence, I bethought me of one or two passages bearing particularly on the point at issue. I don't think, Mr. Editor, your space, though valuable, will be wasted if I quote these bits. I am proud to confess myself one of Mr. Carlyle's many pupils, and, though I do not think his words always either gospel or Shakesperian truth, yet I consider that *all* his utterances deserve consideration, and that he looms out strongly in the front of modern philosophers and social critics. He says:—

"I take the liberty of asserting that there is one valid reason, and only one, for either punishing a man or rewarding him in this world, one reason which ancient piety could well define: that you may do the will and commandment of God with regard to him; that you may do justice to him. This is your one true aim in respect of him; aim thitherward with all your heart and all your strength, and all your soul; thitherward, and not elsewhither at all.

* * * * *

"And so you take criminal caitiffs—murderers and the like—and hang them on gibbets, 'for an example to deter others.' Thereupon arise friends of humanity and object. With very great reason, as I consider, if your hypothesis be correct. What right have you to hang any poor creature for an example? He can turn round on you and say, 'Why make an example of me, a merely ill-treated, pitiable man? Have you no more respect for misfortune? Misfortune, as I have been told, is sacred, and yet you hang me, now I am fallen into your hands; choke the life out of me for an example! Again, I ask why make an example of *me* for your own convenience alone?' All revenge being out of the question, it seems to me the caitiff is unanswerable, and he and philanthropic platforms have the logic all on their side."

Again he says:—"Revenge, my friends! revenge, and the natural hatred of scoundrels, and the ineradicable tendency to *revancher* oneself upon them, and pay them what they have merited. This is, for evermore, intrinsically a correct and even a divine feeling in the mind of every man. Only the excess of it is diabolic; the essence, I say, is manlike, and even godlike—a monition sent to poor man by the Maker himself."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

T. DE K. B.

31st May.

SURRY HILLS BIBLE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In the sentiment of Moses Mendelssohn, with which the Rev. A. B. Davis has closed his letter of the 27th of May, I concur, and I take that sentiment with others of a similar character frequently quoted, either from men who have filled the office of Judge in America, or that of Lord Mayor in London—or from the writings of scholars among the Jews, as clear evidence of the change that has come over the Jewish mind in relation to Christianity within the present century.

Reciprocating every expression of personal respect contained in that letter, I am still compelled to say that I cannot agree in the opinion that converts to the Christian faith are gathered only from the poor, homeless, and idle portion of the Jewish community who are too ready to avail themselves of the proffered kindness of Christian charity; for the Jews are always ready to support any benevolent institution with a munificent liberality, and they have afforded to all men an example of tender humanity and brotherhood in the generous aid they give to the industrious, and in the maintenance of hospitals, schools, and homes for the care of the poor, sick, and infirm in different parts of the world.

Poverty and persecution—with "a good conscience," or with the mental satisfaction arising from the discharge of a solemn duty, are often the alternative chosen by the Jew in making a profession of personal faith in Christ, and these are a severe test of his sincerity. Among those who have embraced the Christian faith a long roll of names could be given of men who have not needed either alms or patronage—who have been professors in Continental universities, contributors to scientific and philosophical literature, or who have filled the highest positions in social life. More than 100 have been ordained, and are clergymen of the Church of England; it would be too much surely to say that all these seek only "a morsel of bread" or social elevation, for they do not realise the wealth that their abilities might secure them as Jews in any profession. The family of the celebrated Jewish philosopher, Moses Mendelssohn, are many of them to be found in the roll of those who have renounced Judaism. That great man rendered essential service to his nation by translating the Pentateuch and the Psalms into pure German. He did not distinguish between the Bible and tradition; he thought that all the laws given to his nation were important only in a civil point of view, and that pure religion consists in following the dictates of conscience and reason; and while his writings have given a philosophical elevation to his nation, it is equally clear that his opinions prepared the way for a departure from the old traditions. An account of his family, written by an adherent of Rabbinism, appeared in *Der Israelit* for January, 1863. "Mendelssohn's daughter, Dorothea, who married Frederick Schlegel, the poet, was baptized; her children were baptized also. The second son of the illustrious Moses Mendelssohn was baptized, and took the name Mendelssohn Bartholdy. He had two sons, one the well-known musical composer, Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and the other Paul Mendelssohn Bartholdy, the banker. Joseph, the eldest son of the great philosopher, lived and died in the profession of Judaism, but his grandchildren were baptized as infants; so that the only member of the family now surviving who has not been baptized is Alexander Mendelssohn, the son of Joseph, and grandson of Moses Mendelssohn." It is added, "The same history might be given of the other distinguished Jewish families in Berlin who formed the circle of Mendelssohn's intimate friends—Itzig, Friedlander, Frankel, Herz, Lippman, Meyer, Wulf, Beer; Meyerbeer's children are baptized," &c. Similar records might be given of many families who have been influenced "by argument and sound proof." Recently a neat Gothic church has been erected at Berlin to hold a thousand worshippers, for the Christian-Jewish population at Berlin, which cost £6500; only £1500 was contributed in England, the rest has been obtained by those for whose use "Christ Church" has been built.

There are "some converts" from among the poor in London who are assisted at the Jewish Home, but at the same time the institution in Palestine-place is not a resort of the idle, or a refuge for those who will not work; on the contrary, it is an operative institution, in which more than 500 Jews have been taught a trade, and from which they have gone forth as active and useful citizens to obtain an honest livelihood for themselves and their families. With an income of nearly £4000 the institution is self-sustaining, and the whole expense of management is defrayed by printing and bookbinding, which gives employment to nearly fifty Jews, who pass away at the expiration of their term to be succeeded by others. These are men not to be classed with the idle and worthless, who will "barter their souls for a mess of pottage."

As a nation I have never supposed that the Jews have renounced any of "the ancient landmarks of their faith," or abandoned any fundamental truth, or any distinctive peculiarity, excepting only the modification of certain ideas that have no other authority than the Talmud, and an increasing recognition of the Divine rule of Holy Scripture. The principle of the "reform," with the renunciation of the Mishna and the Jerusalem and Babylonian Talmud, is that,—"for Israelites, there is one immutable law, the sacred volume of Scripture, commended by God to be written down for the unerring guidance of His people to the end of time." Commencing in 1841 with a few, it has spread over England and the Continent, and reliable reports say it *is progressing*,—and that "the large and handsome synagogue in London is at present far too small to accommodate them, and they are seeking a fresh locality where they can build another commensurate with the increased numbers." Nor is this the only synagogue in England. It has been affirmed by Dr. Ewald, that in London "Judaism is on the wane. The authorities of the synagogue cannot wield the power of bygone days. The number of mixed marriages increases yearly to a lamentable extent. Another sign of the decline of Judaism in this country is the neglect of the Jewish Sabbath. Jews in London, in Liverpool, in Manchester, and other towns keep their shops open on that day; and even on their most solemn festivals Jews are seen walking about in the parks instead of visiting the synagogues. Many Jews of the higher classes have their children educated at Christian schools, and employ Christian ladies as governesses in their families, notwithstanding the incessant declaimings of the Jewish Press against the practice. Many of the humbler classes of the Jews likewise send their children to Christian schools in preference to their own well-organised Free schools, though the parents are informed that their children will receive a Christian, that is, a religious education, that will lead them to become members of the visible Church of Christ." And similar statements of neglect and indifference are offered by Jewish authorities on the Continent. Over this large proportion of the Jews the Talmud has lost its ascendency. In much of the Jewish literature of the day there is a supreme deference to the inspired text of Holy Scripture; especially in those valuable and learned reviews and criticisms that have been published in defence of the historical veracity of the Bible, in which all Christians have an equal interest with the Jews. And not long since, "in answer to an interrogation by the criminal tribunal of Vienna, whether the Talmud is, or is not, a canonical book of the synagogue, the College of Rabbies replied, that the Talmud is not a canonical book in the sense which the Catholic Church gives to that word." This statement appeared in the *Evening Standard* for December 7th, 1864. From these, and similar facts, I have inferred that the *authority* of tradition, as equal to the inspired Scriptures, has not the ascendency over the Jewish mind that it held in centuries that are gone.

At the same time *I frankly acknowledge the correction of the comparative number of the Reformed Jews* as being *many of*, rather than "*nearly all*" the Jews in England. The costliness of these missions in relation to the results, admits of a simple and straightforward reply.

In my faith in the Old Testament Scriptures and in my desire to circulate them, I am glad that I stand on common ground with the Rabbi, and if I have cherished and expressed an opinion respecting *the regard of the Jews for the inspired Scriptures*, that is too exalted—I am sorry, because I would not willingly misrepresent them, and because among other reasons I should be deprived of the high satisfaction that the thought affords me, and the hope that it encourages, that a reverential study of the Bible may lead us to see "eye to eye," or that faith in the solemn verities revealed, and obedience to the precepts of the law, may guide our life, and prepare us for the vision of the Holy One. "*Thus saith the Lord, The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool; where is the house that ye build unto me?*" ... "*to this man will I look, even to him that is poor and of a contrite spirit, and trembleth at my word*."

J. K. TUCKER, D.D.

Sydney, May 31st.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PARAFFINE AND KEROSENE OIL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The columns of your excellent paper have supplied the public with much valuable information concerning the nature of paraffine, and the process of its manufacture; still I am convinced that many of the kerosene oil makers are working in the dark, under every disadvantage, and at a vast unnecessary expense of money, time, and toil.

That this is the case I am sure, from having compared the process of manufacture employed at Hartley, with the patent process employed by George Lough, at Newcastle, I am well acquainted with both, and have seen both, especially the latter. By the use of superheated steam, Mr Lough will work a wrought-iron still, holding ten tons of Hartley coal, in the same time that the Hartley Oil Company would extract the crude oil from 10 cwt. Again, the Hartley Company is compelled to break their coal into small pieces before they put it in the retort; by Mr. Lough's process it matters not how large the pieces may be—he will distill them as freely as if they were only an inch square. Moreover, by the patent process, two ten-ton stills would last for eight or nine years, and do as much work in a week as eighty retorts such as those I saw employed by the Hartley Company. Another and a very great advantage is found in the expense of refining. Instead of employing acids and alkali, as at Hartley, Mr. Lough has only to give the crude oil a second and a third distillation, after which the paraffine is separated from the oil, and both are finished off for the market in his own way at a very slight expense.

When compared with the Hartley process of manufacture again, Mr. Lough's process is the only one by which the sulphur can be removed from the paraffine and the oil, without risking an explosion during the manipulation. By Lough's patent two ten-ton stills, and two three-ton stills would supply the largest factory in the world with oil.

One large still works while the other cools and re-charges. One small still is for second and third distillations; the fourth is for finishing off the paraffine and the oil. These four stills would last for 8 or 9 years without being removed or seriously repaired.

When you consider the wear and tear of retorts; the trouble of breaking coal; their unnecessary charging and discharging; the time lost; the numbers of men employed; the risk they run by explosions; the waste of coals and gas; the cost of alkali and acids; the quantity and the quality of the oil made, there is no comparison between the two systems. The one surpasses the other as much as daylight does the dark. I am informed that the owners of Lough's Patent, offered the Patent Right to the Hartley Company on very easy terms, and it is to be hoped they have not made a mistake in not adopting it.

JOSEPH COX.

Wallsend, May 28th.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In your issue of this date it will be seen that tenders have been invited by the Government for an extension of the above railway to Solitary Creek, a length of six miles and six chains, called No. 6 length.

I cannot understand the meaning of this short extension for the following and other reasons, viz., the end of this No. 6 length is not nearer to Bathurst than the end of No. 5 length at Piper's Flats, and is six miles and six chains increased distance from Mudgee. The cost of this extension will be about £60,000.

The road from Durack's to Piper's Flats could be put in order for a comparatively small sum, would afford the same accommodation to Bathurst and the West, greater conveniences to Mudgee and the North, and a saving to the Government of £60,000.

This proposed extension of the Great Western Railway runs nearly North and South. Perhaps you may be able to throw some light on this matter, or some of your Bathurst or Mudgee readers express opinions on it.

SETTLER.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A correspondent inquires for a remedy against ants. The following will be found effectual: Place a rag saturated with kerosene in their way; it will completely stop their progress. It is better to insert it in their nest if possible, but if not, leave it in the way to their depredations, when they will retire and die from want.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day was as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	320	1	0
Gin	113	9	5
Whisky	21	5	8
Rum	1084	0	0
Perfumed spirits	18	13	9
All other spirits	41	10	0
Wine	7	19	0
Tobacco and snuff	45	16	0
Tea	343	7	0
Coffee and chicory	16	13	10
Sugar, unrefined	713	4	4
Pilotage	30	16	8
Ad valorem	177	8	5
Package charge	36	0	0
Total	2879	5	1

Messrs. Richardson and Wrench sold by auction, to-day, three small houses, Nos. 28, 30, and 32, Langley-street, Woolloomooloo, for £410. Mr J. Edgley, buyer; a block of land, at Paddington, 118 feet frontage to the South Head Road, for £472, or £4 per foot; and two allotments, of Alexander's subdivision, Upper Paddington, for £70, or 35s. per foot. The same firm also sold privately two allotments, Kirketon Estate, Darlinghurst Road, for £12 per foot—Mr. Joseph Slade, purchaser. Bakery and other premises, Kent-street and Clarence-lane, £550; allotments of land, Kingston North, 20s. per foot; and allotments of land, Macdonald Town, White's subdivision, £50 each.

Messrs. Harrison and Jones report having sold, at the Victoria Yards, 120 head of fat cattle (Robertson's), at prices ranging from £6 14s. to £3 17s. for bullocks, and £5 15s. to £3 11s. for cows, average £4 18s. 9d.

Mr. G. M. Pitt reports having sold at Annandale, this day, 69 head of cattle (Cox's)—cows from £4 4s. to £5 14s., and bullocks, from £5 8s. to £9 19s., average £6 5s. 10d.

Of the London wheat market the *Times* of April 2nd reports as follows:—

Last week's foreign arrivals were liberal. English arrived, 5030 quarters; foreign, 36,698 quarters. There was a very small supply this morning on the Kentish and Essex stands; a few picked parcels moved off slowly at about last Monday's rates, but to sell, prices were 1s per quarter lower. The foreign trade was inactive at the same reduction for Russian sorts and Baltic red. Floating cargoes were dull at 1s to 2s decline. Country flour, 19,250 sacks; foreign, 7852 sacks. Business was very dull, and Norfolks were fully 1s per sack lower. It was the same with French and Spanish sacks, and barrels were about 6d lower. Town rates were unchanged.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—The peasantry of Ireland have great faith in the efficacy of snails as a cure for persons in a decline, or consumption, writes a correspondent of *Land and Water*, but they do not in all places use them in the same way. A lady in Tipperary, who has as large a practice as the regular doctor, tells me that the way to administer snails is to "boil them in veal broth," and says that she herself knew a lady, who was taking cod liver oil with no result, grew strong by trying this remedy. But a daughter of a clergyman in Galway writes thus:—"The snails used for the broth, as you designate my very fine syrup, are the common large things that creep about the garden with their houses on their back. They are collected and placed on a large dish, and plentifully sprinkled with dark sugar, then another dish is turned over to prevent them running away, and next morning the syrup which has been made in the night is to be drained off, and a tablespoonful taken three times a day; a little lemon-peel may be added to flavour the broth. The same snails should not be sugared twice. It is a really good thing, but of course will not cure in a day; but I know a lady who attributed her own cure to it."

THE FIGHT IN HONDURAS.—Major Mackay, late in command of a detachment of the 4th West India Regiment at Honduras, has been ordered to report himself at headquarters in this city, to undergo examination before a court of inquiry, touching his conduct when in command against the Indians at Orange River. Lieutenants Carey and Ferguson, who were with the detachment, have also been ordered to Jamaica to give evidence before the court, which will consist of three officers, who will investigate the case and report to their major-general commanding. If the report warrants a trial by court-martial, then the general will summon a court, to consist of 13 officers from the other available regiments than that with which Major Mackay is connected. It will be remembered that the major was in command of the detachment which went up the river Hondo to intercept the Indians and drive them back; and the detachment are reported to have met the Indians near San Pedro, and the major, apparently believing that he was surrounded by overwhelming numbers, ordered a retreat, which speedily produced a panic; and in the night returned to Belize, according to the accounts that have been published. It is to establish the truth or falsity of the conduct attributed to the major that the inquiry, we understand, will be instituted, and we trust the result may be such as to vindicate the honour of the British service, and prove creditable to the military character of Major Mackay.—*Jamaica Gleaner*, March 5.

THE PHONETIC ALPHABET IN CONGRESS.—On the 29th March, Mr. Conness introduced in the United States Senate a bill providing for the appointment of a Commission, consisting of Americans and Englishmen, to submit a report or reports to Congress on the advisability of substituting the phonetic alphabet for the alphabet now in use. Although the telegraphic item is very brief, and gives no particulars, we have information through other sources that the bill provides for inquiries whether the introduction of the phonetic alphabet is practicable; whether it would be beneficial; what the amount of benefit would be; and what would be the best mode of introduction. The bill is based on the ideas that the present alphabet is objectionable, because there are many silent letters, because there are many sounds which are represented by more than one letter; that much time is lost in learning to spell and pronounce the language, because of the bad alphabet; that all books and papers would cost one-fifth less if each sound had its letter and each letter its sound; that the phonetic alphabet is open to none of these objections, and that its introduction would be of vast benefit to reduce the cost of education and of books, and to extend the knowledge of the English language. The proposition to abandon one alphabet to adopt another may appear wild to those who have not investigated the matter; but if it can be shown that the project is feasible and beneficial it will be carried into effect. As to the feasibility we have no doubt. The phonetic alphabet can be learned in a few hours, and if the United States and Great Britain will make a treaty that all Government documents and copyright books shall be printed in phonetic characters, the old alphabet will be thrown aside within a few years.—*Alta Californian.*

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GARDEN AND FIELD CALENDAR.
FOR JUNE.

(From the Sydney Mail, June 1.)

[IT must be remembered that the directions contained in the calendar apply to the county of Cumberland generally. It will be readily understood that in so limited a space it would be simply impracticable to prepare a calendar suitable to the whole colony, embracing as it does so great a variety of climates. With slight variations, however, which will readily suggest themselves to any practical person or amateur, the directions may be modified so as to suit the local peculiarities of other districts.]

MONTHLY REMARKS.

WE have at length the pleasure to welcome the return of fine weather after a most protracted season of wet, which appears to have damped the spirits of a large proportion of our amateur as well as practical horticulturists, judging from the little work going forward. We would, however, remind those who intend making improvements that the season is rapidly advancing, and that advantage should be taken of the present fine weather for pushing on all work which may have been kept back by the late rains or which it is intended to prosecute this season. In Australia we are too easily discouraged with reverses in gardening. It is true we have a very precarious climate to deal with, a striking example of which we have just experienced in long continued rains following up a severe drought, each doing a considerable amount of damage. Yet with a little additional care in the preparation of the soil a vast amount of damage might be averted. Plantations are formed, orchards planted, and gardens laid out as though such a thing as a flood or a drought never visited this favoured land. In short, no provision is made for such visitations, and when they come we are caught napping, and the greatest possible amount of damage is done. A more favourable opportunity than the present could not well be selected for calling attention to this subject, because if people will only believe their own eyes they will see in all directions evidences of what we have just asserted; and we feel sure that if a little thought is devoted to this subject it will be readily admitted that an improved system of cultivation would insure us against many of the losses we now experience. Thus we would strongly recommend those who are about preparing land for planting to do so thoroughly; and it is always well to bear in mind that an acre of ground properly managed is better than ten acres botched.

FIELD.

Although May is generally esteemed the best month for sowing cereals, yet good crops may be secured from land sown during this and the early part of the next month. We would therefore recommend those who have been unable to prepare land for crops to continue ploughing, sow wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, turnips and swedes, beet, mangold-wurtzel, &c. Prepare good surface drains by drawing deep, wide furrows through all cultivation lands, selecting the natural watercourses with a view to the more complete drainage; nothing can be more injurious to a crop than allowing water to stagnate in the soil.

No further delay should take place in sowing grass seeds, and, unless under peculiar circumstances we would not recommend any to be sown for pastoral purposes later than the end of this month. It is only of late years that farmers and graziers have thought of improving their pastures by introducing foreign grasses on their runs, but the practice now is becoming general, and in a few years time we expect that the exception will be the non-improved pastures. Of all the grasses yet introduced the perennial rye grass is decidedly the best, and perhaps there is more land laid down with this than all other artificial grasses put together; it is, however, highly desirable to have a variety, because by making a judicious selection, a succession of forage may be secured during all seasons, which cannot be expected from any individual species.

The harvesting of maize, sorghum, millet, &c., should be completed as early as possible; also, finish collecting and storing pumpkins, digging and housing potatoes.

FRUIT GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

This is the favourite month for general planting, and very properly so, because fruit-trees generally are in a better state to bear removal than at any other period, and if planted during this month, they have ample time to establish themselves before the hot dry weather sets in, a circumstance well worthy the consideration of those about to plant. Late planting is in this climate highly objectionable, because we usually experience harsh weather during October and November; in fact, for days together high drying winds continue during these months, which must prove highly injurious to plants and trees newly planted. Care should be taken to firmly stake all trees as soon as possible after planting, and evergreen trees, such as oranges, loquats, &c., should be sheltered with a few bushes to protect them from frost and cold cutting winds. This protection should not be removed until all danger from frost has passed away; and where the frosts are very severe it is really not worth while planting any very tender trees. The following, however, may be safely planted where good shelter is afforded and a proper aspect selected, in any climate about the average temperature of the county of Cumberland, viz., orange, lemon, citron, shaddock, lime, loquat, guava, cherimoyer, banana, plantain, rose-apple, hovenia, passion-fruit, and date. It is only in highly-favoured localities near the coast where tropical fruits are likely to succeed, and it is only a waste of time and money to attempt in ordinary situations to grow such fruits as the mango, papaw-apple, pineapple, and such like. Many people take a pleasure in procuring such plants for the purpose of trying experiments or for amusement; this is well enough, but where profit is the consideration the matter is altogether different. The planting of all hardy trees, such as apple, pear, peach, apricot, nectarine, plum, cherry, fig, quince, chesnut, almond, walnut, filbert, mulberry, pomegranate, medlar, gooseberry, currant, raspberry, &c., should be pushed on with as little delay as possible.

In selecting trees such as the above, the generality of people prefer large specimens, no matter how old or how big; we have not the slightest hesitation in pronouncing this system as a general rule to be utterly wrong. There are a few sorts of fruit trees, such as pears, plums, and mulberries, which may be planted up to three and four years old with advantage; but, with these exceptions, good healthy one-year old trees are best, and will establish themselves much more readily than those of older growth, and they are most particularly recommended for transmission to a distance in the country, as they can be packed in a much smaller compass, will cost less carriage, are less likely to be injured, and will undergo more hardship than large or old specimens. When trees are unpacked after a long journey, and the roots are found to be very dry, it is a good plan to plunge the roots and part of the stems in water in a cool shady place, and allow them to remain there from twelve to twenty-four hours, when they may be taken out and planted. In procuring young apple trees persons should be particularly careful to select only from stock known to be free from American blight, as one dirty tree, however small, will communicate the disease to a whole orchard in a very short time. Pruning may commence immediately after the fall of the leaf, and the earlier this operation is performed after this takes place the better, as more time is allowed for digging, dressing, and manuring, which should be completed by the end of the month if possible, but all pruning should be over before digging or manuring of any kind commences. In young orchards where the trees may have been thrown out of perpendicular by the late severe weather, no time should be lost in putting them straight and supplying new stakes where required; if allowed to remain till the ground becomes dry and hard, it will be very difficult to get them in an upright position again.

New strawberry plantations may still be formed, but no time should be lost if it is desired to secure a crop of fruit the first year. Dig and manure old plantations, and on no account allow runners to remain attached to the plants else they will rob them of the strength required to produce fruit.

Look well to drains, and keep down weeds. Stir the surface of the soil, particularly where it presents a hard, battered appearance.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

Sow and plant out cabbage, cauliflower, and lettuce. The best European seed only should be used at this season; colonial-saved seed is almost sure to run. Sow largely of peas and broad beans, sow onions, turnip, carrot, radish, spinach, mustard and cress, and herbs of all sorts, earth up celery, thin and transparent onions, plant out brocoli, celery, artichokes, sea kale, spinach, eschalots, garlic, potato-onions, &c., thin out all standing crops, clear off rubbish from rhubarb and asparagus beds, and give a good dressing of well rotted manure, adding a little salt and white sand for asparagus—prepare fresh beds, and keep down weeds, remove all rubbish likely to afford shelter to slugs and other vermin; and look well to drains as it is of great importance to keep these in good working order, particularly during winter.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant all kinds of ornamental trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, bulbs, &c., both deciduous and evergreen; continue to prepare land for new plantations, as pot plants may be safely planted during the whole of the spring months; grass plots, lawns, &c., may be laid down either by sowing or turfing; take up dahlias, prune roses, and all deciduous plants without delay; remove all unsightly plants, decayed leaves, broken branches, and such like; clean and manure beds; sow hardy annuals in small circles, nicely prepared with fine soil or sand and manure, and transplant as soon as ready; repair trellises, and fences, replace stakes and other supports, dress and arrange climbing plants of all sorts; look well to order and neatness throughout.

DRIFTING ON AN ICEBERG.—We had made a little progress during the night, but soon after breakfast the wind died away, and the schooner lay like a log upon the water. Giving too little heed to the currents, we were eagerly watching the indications of wind which appeared at the south, and hoping for a breeze, when it was discovered that the tide had changed, and was stealthily setting us upon a nest of bergs which lay to leeward. One of them was of that description known among the crew by the significant title of "Touch me not," and presented that jagged, honey-combed appearance indicative of great age. They are unpleasant neighbours. The least disturbance of their equilibrium may cause the whole mass to crumble to pieces, and woe be unto the unlucky vessel that is caught in the dissolution. In such a trap it seemed, however, that we stood a fair chance of being ensnared. The current was carrying us along at an uncomfortably rapid rate. A boat was lowered as quickly as possible, to run out a line to a berg which lay grounded about a hundred yards from us. While this was being done, we grazed the side of a berg which rose a hundred feet above our topmasts, then slipped past another of smaller dimensions. By pushing against them with our icepoles we changed somewhat the course of the schooner; but when we thought that we were steering clear of the mass which we so much dreaded, an eddy changed the direction of our drift, and carried us almost broadside upon it. The schooner struck on the starboard quarter, and the shock, slight though it was, disengaged some fragments of ice that were large enough to have crushed the vessel had they struck her, and also many little lumps which rattled about us; but fortunately no person was hit. The quarter-deck was quickly cleared, and all hands, crowding forward, anxiously watched the boat. The berg now began to revolve, and was settling slowly over us; the little lumps fell thicker and faster upon the after-deck, and the forecastle was the only place where there was the least chance of safety. At length the berg itself saved us from destruction. An immense mass broke off from that part which was beneath the surface of the sea, and this, a dozen times larger than the schooner, came rushing up within a few yards of us, sending a vast volume of foam and water flying from its sides. This rupture arrested the revolution, and the berg began to settle in the opposite direction. And now came another danger. A long tongue was protruding immediately underneath the schooner; already the keel was slipping and grinding upon it, and it seemed probable that we should be knocked up into the air like a foot ball, or at least capsized. The side of our enemy soon leaned from us, and we were in no danger from the worse than hailstone showers which had driven us forward; so we sprang to the ice poles, and exerted our strength in endeavouring to push the vessel off. There were no idle hands. Danger respects not dignity of the quarter deck. After we had fatigued ourselves at this hard labour without any useful result, the berg came again to our relief. A loud report first startled us; another and another followed in quick succession, until the noise grew deafening, and the whole air seemed a reservoir of frightful sound. The opposite side of the berg had split off, piece after piece, tumbling a vast volume of ice into the sea, and sending the berg revolving back upon us. This time the movement was quicker; fragments began again to fall; and, already sufficiently startled by the alarming dissolution which had taken place, we were in momentary expectation of seeing the whole side nearest to us break loose and crash bodily upon the schooner, in which event she would inevitably be carried down beneath it; as hopelessly doomed as a shepherd's hut beneath an Alpine avalanche. By this time Dodge, who had charge of the boat, had succeeded in planting an ice-anchor and attaching his rope, and greeted us with the welcome signal "Haul in." We pulled for our lives, long and steadily. Seconds seemed minutes, and minutes hours. At length we began to move off. Slowly and steadily sank the berg behind us, carrying away the mainboom, and grazing hard against the quarter. But we were safe. Twenty yards away, and the disruption occurred which we had all so much dreaded. The side nearest to us now split off, and came plunging wildly down into the sea, sending over us a shower of spray, raising a swell which set us rocking to and fro as if in a gale of wind, and left us grinding in the *debris* of the crumbling ruin. At last we succeeded in extricating ourselves, and were far enough away to look back calmly upon the object of our terror. It was still rocking and rolling like a thing of life. At each revolution fresh masses were disengaged; and, as its sides came up in long sweeps, great cascades tumbled and leaped from them hissing into the foaming sea. After several hours it settled down into quietude, a mere fragment of its former greatness, while the pieces that were broken from it floated quietly away with the tide.—*The Open Polar Sea, By Dr. I. I. Hayes.*

A French journal says that the blind man on the Pontes des Arts was recently observed to have shifted his placard "Pity the poor blind," &c., from his chest to his back, to have turned himself round, and to be intensely gazing into the water. On being addressed, the man turned round, and proved not to be blind at all. He explained the matter by saying that he was the intimate friend of the *pauvre aveugle*, who had gone to the wedding of one of his relations, and begged his friend to do duty for him during his absence.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 25th May, 1867.

£200 REWARD for the apprehension of FREDERICK WARD (otherwise known as THUNDERBOLT) and £50 each for accomplices.—Whereas, the abovenamed convict, who effected his escape from the Penal Establishment, Cockatoo Island, on the 11th September, 1863, is still at large, and is further charged with the commission of divers other serious crimes: And whereas, by notice dated the 4th December, 1865, a reward of £100 was offered by the Government for the capture of this offender: Notice is hereby given that an increased reward of £200 will be paid by the Government for the apprehension of the abovenamed offender, or, if effected upon information received, then one half of the reward to the person giving such information, and the other moiety to the person or persons effecting the capture; and further, that the Government will pay a reward of £50, to be similarly divided, for the apprehension of any accomplice of the said Frederick Ward, arrested in his company, or associated with him in the commission of crime.

The above rewards to be in lieu of all other rewards payable by the Government under previous notices for the apprehension or conviction of this offender.

HENRY PARKES.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 20th May, 1867.

CONTRACTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—TENDERS will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th June next, for the supply of the undermentioned articles, in such quantities as may be required, for the Public Service, from time to time, during the year 1868:—

Ship chandlery, &c.
Medicines, &c., &c.
Boots and shoes, grindery
Saddlery, &c.
Surveyors' materials.

Printed forms of tender (shewing the descriptions of articles and the probable quantities required) and the conditions of contract, can be obtained from the Clerk of Stores, Circular Quay, where samples may be seen and any information or explanation regarding the contracts, given to persons desiring to tender.

No tender will be entertained unless accompanied by a certificate from two responsible persons, stating that they are willing to become bound as sureties, in the sum specified in the conditions of contract, for the due fulfilment thereof. In the event of the tender being accepted, the bond must be executed within fourteen days after the date of acceptance, failing which, the contract will either be advertised anew or another tender accepted.

The bonds, contracts, &c., must be stamped at the expense of the contractor.

Each tender must be enclosed in a separate cover, marked outside "Tender for ," as the case may be.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEOFFREY EAGAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

NO PASSENGER OR EMIGRANT SHIP SHOULD PROCEED TO SEA WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER. It effects a great saving of time and labour on board ship. For some years patronised by the Army and Navy, and recommended by the Queen's private baker.

TESTIMONIALS.

Arthur Hill Hassall, M.D., says:—"It is not in the least degree injurious. It is indispensable in making bread, pastry, and puddings, especially on board ship."

C. Doll, private baker to her Majesty, states:—"It is a most useful invention, and indispensable on board ship."

Ernest Elliott, M.D., of her Majesty's Dockyard, Portsmouth, remarks:—"I should like to bring it into general use at sea. It is the greatest boon not only to the sick, but in the officers' messes."

W. Glass, Esq., Analytical Chemist to Sir W. Barnett, M.D., F.R.S., &c., late Director-General of her Majesty's Navy, observes:—"The mixture forms a beautiful farinaceous powder qualified for raising bread."

Captain Allen Young, of the Arctic yacht Fox writes:—"It keeps well, and answers admirably."

Beware of spurious imitations. Every box bears the signature of the maker.

To be had of all grocers, storekeepers, and chemists throughout the colonies; wholesale of GEORGE BORWICK, 24, Chiswell street, London.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, may be had in SYDNEY
Messrs. Row .... 217, Pitt-street.
Messrs. F. Brown and Co... 299, Pitt-street.
Mr. J. S. Norrie .... 56, William-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The wanderer, young and old, of both sexes, and in any climate, may use these remedies with perfect safety and success. Neither change of temperature nor long keeping impairs their curative and strengthening properties. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and all druggists.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, a certain and speedy Cure for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, and all Diseases of the Chest and Lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Dispensing and Family Chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold at Newtown, by Mr. Mills; Ashfield, by Mr. Gibbs; Parramatta, by Mr. Rowling, and Messrs. Breathone, Brothers; Liverpool, by Messrs. Scrivener and Whiteford; Campbelltown and Picton, by Messrs. C. and W. Fieldhouse; Nattai and Picton, by Mr. Curtis; and at Richmond, by Mr. Price, in bottles, 1s 6d and 2s 6d each.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

THOMPSON and GILES with pleasure refer their numerous customers—HOUSEKEEPERS and FAMILIES generally—to their present LARGE and IMPORTANT STOCK of the best makes in blankets and flannels.

BLANKETS.
Best Bath, Witney, and Bury blankets
Pure merino wool blankets, very fine and superior, in 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 14-4, 16-4 sizes.
Blankets for SINGLE BEDS, 9s 11d, 11s 6d, 13s 6d, and upwards.
Useful and good BLANKETS, 15s 9d, 17s 6d, 19s 6d, 22s 6d, 25s, 27s 6d, &c.
COT BLANKETS, in every size and quality.
Grey, scarlet, and blue BLANKETS, at the lowest prices.
SCHOOLS and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS are served at the lowest possible prices.

FLANNELS.
THOMPSON and GILES can point with satisfaction to their present COMPREHENSIVE STOCK of flannels, and invite inspection and COMPARISON of the same.
Real Welsh FLANNELS, in the best makes
Imitation ditto ditto
ANTI-RHEUMATIC flannels (highly recommended by the faculty)
BATH COATINGS, in white and scarlet
Pure SAXONY flannels
Saxony Welsh ditto.
PLAIN COLOURED FLANNELS, in scarlet, cerise, pink, magenta, amber, violet, napoleon, blue, sky.
CRIMEAN FLANNELS, in light and dark grounds.
All the NEWEST PRINTINGS, COLOURINGS, and EFFECTS, suitable for SHIRTS, DRESSING-GOWNS, JACKETS, &c., &c.
INFANTS' FLANNELS, very soft and pure.
THOMPSON and GILES, Importers, Denison House.

AUTUMN DRESSES, 1867.
New brown winceys, 5s 9d dress, 5½d per yard
Aberdeen winceys, 6s 9d dress, 6½d per yard
Knickerbocker winceys, 7s 9d dress, 7½d per yard
Chusan winceys, 9s 9d dress, 9½d per yard
New stripe knickerbockers, 9s 9d dress, 9½d per yard
New striped camlets, 9s 9d dress, 9½d per yard
Sylvian stripes, brown, green, and humbolt 10½d per yard
Fine French llamas, all wool, 9s 9d dress, 9½d per yard
New brown delaine, all wool, 9s 9d dress, 9½d per yard
Dress lengths, 12 to 16 yards.
DOUBLE TWILL FRENCH MERINOES.
No. 1.—Fine French, 1s 6½d per yard
No. 2.—Double twill, 1s 9½d per yard
No. 3.—Fine double extra, 1s 11d per yard
No. 4.—Choice colours, extra quality, 2s 6d per yard
No. 5.—Extra width, 2s 9d per yard
No. 6.—Extra width, extra colours, extra qualities, 2s 11d per yard
Crimean flannels, all wool, 1s 11d per yard
Twilled flannels, all wool, 1s 11d per yard
Cashmere flannels for dressing gowns, 1s 11d per yard.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., 390, George-street, Sydney.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FIRST CHOICE JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES, in all the new tints—pink, maize, straw, lavender, peach, primrose, white, with plain or stitched backs.
New Scents—Opoponax, Frangipani, Jockey Club Rondeletia, Wood Violet, Cape Jessamine, &c., &c.
TICKETS for the SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FANCY DRESS BALL.
PEAPES and SHAW, The City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse, 338, George-street.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY.—FANCY BALL in aid of the Funds of this most noble institution. Ladies' tickets, 15s; Gentlemen's, 20s.
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES
Gentlemen's dress Shirts, Ties, Handkerchiefs, and Scents
JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES
A choice selection of delicate tinted Gloves, stitched with colours to match
Gold and silver Hair Powder, Rouge, Blanc de Perle, &c., Fans.
HOBSON and WHITING, 3, Hunter-street.

J. WETHERILL'S 235, Pitt-street. List of Prices for this Week.
Brooks's and Clark's cotton, 200 yards, 1s 6d dozen
Ribbons, velvets—the cheapest list in the trade
Crochet boxes, 1s per dozen boxes; new hats
Photographic slides, 2s 6d per dozen, new subjects
Ladies' stays 1s 6½d; scarlet merino stays 1s 11½d
New colours in fringes 6½d per yard, worth 2s
Winseys 4½d, checked 6½d, checked alpaca 6½d
Checked camlets 2s 11½d, scarlet petersham 4s 9d
Velvet pile covers 16s 9d, grey melton cloth 3s 6d
Great bargains in toilet, terry, and marcella quilts
Best quality French delaines 1s 0½d, all colours
French merinoes 1s 6½d, 1s 11½d, 2s 6½d, best quality
All-wool 6-inch furniture fringe 6½d, worth 1s 0½d
Ladies' linen collars and cuffs 6½d, 1s 0½d, very cheap
New trimmings, in braids, buttons, and ornaments
36-inch longcloths 6½d, 7½d, 9½d, 10½d, 12½d, bargains
New long shawls, scarlet, grey, white, 21s, worth 45s
Coloured silk velvets 1s 11½d, worth 7s 6d.

NOVELTIES, Ex PANAMA MAIL.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY with pleasure announce the receipt of the following choice goods selected by their Mr. WOODWARD.
LADIES' MILLINERY BONNETS
Ditto MOURNING BONNETS
TRIMMED STRAW ditto
Ditto ditto HATS
BLACK GLACE SUNSHADES
FRENCH CAMBRICS and LAWNS
REAL IRISH POPLINS (From Pim, Brothers, and Co.)
SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES, THREADS, and SILKS.
EXPOSITION, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY.
345 and 347, George-street, and 1, Barrack-street.

GENTLEMEN'S TIES and SCARFS, Ex RUAHINE.
GENTLEMEN'S GLACE TIES (very elegant)
FANCY CADET TIES
CHECK PARIS ditto
TOM THUMB ditto
FANCY SILK SCARFS
GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS (With coloured borders)
GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY, George and Barrack streets.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, Victoria House, 269, 271, and 275, Pitt street.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE import from manufacturers of the highest eminence, the best description of CARPETS and FLOORCLOTHS.
At the present time their stock is very extensive, and comprises splendid designs in BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, and VELVET PILE, together with every requisite in this branch of the trade.
Carpets and floorcloths made and laid by experienced workmen.
Special Notice.—There is now an entrance to the Carpet Rooms at No. 275, Pitt-street, near Market-street.
FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

EXTRA RICH GROS GRAIN SILKS.
MESSRS. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE respectfully announce that they have now in stock a very superior class of RICH SILKS, imported by them direct from Paris and Lyons.
THE COLOURED SILKS comprise the most beautiful shades of colours in rich cords and fancies.
THE BLACK SILKS are superb specimens of their manufacturers, and considerably richer qualities than Messrs. F., P., and P. have yet had the pleasure to submit to their customers.
In addition to the above a very large quantity of BLACK SILKS, REPUTED MAKES, and reliable for wear, will be offered at 2s 11d PER YARD and upwards.
VICTORIA HOUSE, 269, 271, 273, and 275, Pitt-street.

JOHN MORRIS and CO., 638 and 640, George-street, Brickfield-hill, solicit the attention of the ladies of Sydney and suburbs to the SALE of DRAPERY commencing THIS DAY, which for cheapness will defy competition, as they are determined to sell at greatly reduced prices, such as will insure a ready sale.
Our MANTLE DEPARTMENT will be found replete, as the same has been stocked with a new and elegant variety, consisting of
Astrakan jackets, from 8s 6d to 10s 9d, all colours
Black cloth jackets, from 4s 6d to 10s 9d, all shapes
Black silk semi tights, from 16s 6d to 25s.
SHAWL DEPARTMENT.
Black llama scarfs, 7s 11d, worth 14s 9d
All wool shepherds' ditto, 12s 9d, worth 18s 6d
Paisley scarfs, 12s 9d, worth 21s.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
4000 yards mohair, reduced from 12½d to 6½d
2000 yards plain and check camlet, ditto ditto 16½d to 10½d
6000 yards winsey, ditto ditto 10½d to 5½d
5000 yards French twill, all colours, 8½d per yard
3000 yards black alpaca, 7½d, worth 10½d
French merinos (all colours), from 16½d to 22½d
Ready-made dresses, from 6s 6d to 12s 9d.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Grey calicoes, 36-inch, 4½d to 6½d, worth 9½d
Ditto sheetings, 72 inch, 14½d, worth 20d
5-4 white calicoes, 4½d, worth 6½d
9-4 Witney blankets, 4s 11d to 8s 6d
Bath ditto, 12s 6d to 16s 9d, worth 25s
White counterpanes, 4s 6d to 10s 9d, worth 14s 6d
Linings, silicias, linens, and all other articles of this department at reduced prices.
FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Stays, parachutes, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, trimmings, &c., at half the original cost.
SLOP DEPARTMENT.
To this department we would specially call the attention of the labouring classes, as the goods have been reduced to English prices.
Men's tweed trousers, 4s 11d per pair, worth 8s 6d
Ditto doe (best) ditto, 7s 9d ditto, worth 14s 6d
Ditto Cheviot tweed ditto, 5s 6d ditto, worth 7s 9d
Ditto mole ditto, half price
Ditto Witney sacs, 7s 11d, worth 14s 6d
Ditto tweed coats, 4s 6d to 12s 9d
Youths' clothing at reduced prices.
Heads of families who have not purchased their winter stock would save 25 per cent. by paying a visit to this sale; and in order to expedite the same we have marked the goods in plain figures, so that this can be termed BONA FIDE.
Mark the address,
JOHN MORRIS and CO., 638 and 640, George-street, Brickfield-hill.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Market, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s, unrivalled in the colony; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

CLOTHING, Wholesale, "Axe Brand best value for money" is the trade mark of FAVELL and BOUSEFIELD, 12, St. Mary Axe, London. For patterns, or further information, application must be made to the above address only.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOLLER, Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, holds a Sale by Auction EVERY DAY, of Horses, Carts, &c., at 11 o'clock.
N.B.—And at the Camperdown Yards, by auction, broken and unbroken horses EVERY FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.
MARTYN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
2 omnibuses, horses, and harness
Horses, vehicles, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Omnibus, four Horses, Harness, and License.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed by Mr. W. Doyle to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
A pair-horse omnibus, licensed to carry 23 passengers and in good order, together with 4 capital harness horses, 'bus harness, and license for the current year.

Omnibus, Horses, and Harness.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed by the proprietor to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
An omnibus, almost as good as new, to carry 10 inside and 14 outside passengers; also 3 excellent harness horses, in good condition, with stout 'bus harness.

Broken and Unbroken Horses.
MARTYN and CO. are instructed by C. Hearne, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
25 head broken and unbroken horses, from 3 to 5 years old, and all in good condition.

Prime Fat Cattle.
At the Annandale Yards, THURSDAY next.
BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. D. Lane to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock,
145 head of fat cattle (Hassall's). They are described as a very superior lot, principally bullocks, very fat, and estimated to average fully 700 lbs.

ELLIS and BUTLER (late Meares) will sell by auction, at the Railway, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, &c., by truck load.
At Depot, at half-past 1 o'clock sharp,
Eggs, butter, bacon, cheese, &c.; potatoes.
At Depot, at 2 o'clock,
Orange and lemons.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from S. B. Dight, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 6th instant, at his Yards, Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
210 head of really prime fat cattle, in lots, very superior.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. H. Gill, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 6th instant, at his Yards, Western Road, at 11 o'clock,
142 head of really prime fat bullocks, in lots; represented as very superior.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.
At Ellis and Butler's Railway Auction Depot, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
Ex Steamer from Merimbula.
THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from Henry Hogarth, Esq., to sell by auction, as above,
500 prime fat wethers.
These sheep are from the celebrated flocks of William Graham, Esq., and are described as being heavier and finer than any yet offered at these yards.

Horses. Horses.
At the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at half past 2 o'clock.
THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by P. J. and P. J. J. Clifford, Esqs., to sell by auction, as above,
32 head of well-bred horses, many of them broken to saddle.
To be sold without the slightest reserve.
Terms, cash.

To Dairymen, Butchers, and Cattle Dealers.
Sale at the Oaks.
MR. T. BURRETT has received instructions from John Wild, Esq., to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 12 o'clock, at the Yards of Mr. E. Dennis, the Oaks,
About 150 head of cattle, consisting of prime springing cows and heifers, milking cows, fat bullocks, fit for the butcher or the yoke; and young cattle.
These are a very superior lot, and the excellent breed of Mr. Wild's cattle is well known.
Terms at sale.

LAVERACK and GIBSON will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, maize; on FRIDAY, at 11, at the Dog and Duck Sale Yards, Brickfield-hill, calves, lambs, pigs, and poultry.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of N. Macintosh.
TUESDAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock.
To Ironmongers, Painters, Crockery and Glass Dealers, and others.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 4th June, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, South Head Road,
The stock-in-trade, comprising ironmongery, holloware, tinware, platedware, brushware, crockery, glass, china, cutlery, &c., &c. Also, counters, fittings, &c.
Raw linseed oil, paints, white lead, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock.
At the Chippendale Hotel, Bank-street, Chippendale.
Horse, Buggy, and Harness.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by public auction, on the above premises, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June, at 12 o'clock,
Horse, buggy, and harness.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

In the Insolvent Estate of A. C. Delohery.
THURSDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock.
At Campbell-street, Balmain.
MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above estate to sell by auction
Household Furniture, comprising horsehair couch, horsehair chairs, loo table, washstands, tables, chairs, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Lawrence, publican.
MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, Pier Hotel, Manly Beach,
Lease, license, bar fittings, and goodwill of the above well-known hotel; together with stock-in-trade of ales, porter, wines, spirits, champagne, and sundries.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the premises, 138, Woolloomooloo-street, opposite St. Kilda House, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The entire household furniture and effects, comprising
Loo and dining tables, chairs
Rosewood couch
Chests drawers, washstands and sets
Double and single bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash, on fall of the hammer.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at the Nelson Hotel, William-street, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock,
Licence, good-will, stock, furniture, &c.
Terms, cash on fall of the hammer.
N B.—To a good tenant the house will be let moderate.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 12, Old Newtown Road, near the Boundary Stone, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects, comprising
Couches, tables, chairs, water-colours, ornaments
Double and single bedsteads and bedding
14-day timepiece, in good order
Kitchen utensils and sundries.
Terms, cash, on fall of the hammer.

Watches, Clothing, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches, and jewellery
New and second-hand clothing.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Grocers, Publicans, and others.
Very Extensive Sale,
At the Stores of the late Mr. Alfred Toogood, Wynyard-lane.
On WEDNESDAY, June 12th.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Alfred Toogood to sell by auction, at the Stores, Wynyard-lane, on WEDNESDAY, June 12th, at 11 o'clock,
Several hundred packages, of which the following is a brief outline
Choice old port and sherry wine
Cognac and other brandies
Champagne cider
Whisky, gin, and arrack punch
Stout, ale, and porter
Snowdrop sugar
Preserved ginger
Vermicelli
Mixed pickles
Worcester, anchovy, and other sauces
Barcelona nuts
Irish herrings, in 2 lb. tins
Cold drawn castor oil
Wax vestas, tobacco, and cigars
Sperm candles, mustard, curry powder
Thurston's billiard-tables, in cases
Publicans' tumblers, ales, and nobbler glasses
Winch, chain, &c., &c.
Further particulars in to-morrow's paper.

Preliminary Notice of Sale.
MESSRS. A. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from W. G. Moore, Esq., of Potts Point, to prepare a catalogue, and sell at an early date,
The whole of his household furniture (most of it manufactured by Jackson and Graham); also his paintings, watercolours, drawings, statuary, engravings, bronzes, plate, coins, books, and a large collection of articles of vertu; also one of Erard's trichord cottage pianofortes, best quality, nearly new.
More particulars will be given in future advertisements.
Catalogues and cards to view can be obtained from the Auctioneers, at the Labour Bazaar, three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, 6th June, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.
Flowering and Ornamental Plants, consisting of
Abutilons, Azaleas, Ardisias, Azalias, Berberis, Dracenas, Durantas, Camellias, Gardenias, Grevilleas, Hibiscus, of sorts, Ligustrums, Moreton Bay Figs, Magnolias, Passifloras, Salvias, Tecomas, Veronicas, Viburnums, &c., &c.
Norfolk Island Pines, Cook's Pines, Cypresses, &c.
To Florists and others.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. John Baptist and Son to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, June 6th, at 11 o'clock,
A choice collection of flowering plants and shrubs.
Terms, cash.
The public are informed that the present is an excellent time for planting, and gentlemen forming gardens are advised not to lose this favourable season.

Large and Important Auction Sale of SUGARS AND TEAS, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Rice, Flour, &c.
FRIDAY, 7th June.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 7th June, at 11 o'clock,
Large parcels of goods, as above.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY next, June 6th.
Extensive Sale by Auction of EARTHENWARE, CHINA, GLASS, IRONMONGERY, &c.
Clearing Out Sale
At the Stores of Messrs. S. Owen and Co, Macquarie-place, in consequence of their removal to George-street.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. S. Owen and Co. to sell by auction, at their Stores, Macquarie-place, on THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
A very large assortment of earthenware, china, glass, ironmongery, &c. (as they intend to clear out all their old stock, taking only fresh shipments to their new premises) viz.:—
EARTHENWARE.
Printed toilet ware, a large assortment of choice patterns
Bowls and saucers, plates and dishes
Dinner services, jugs and basins
Chambers, &c., &c.
CHINA.
China bowls and saucers, in white and gold, blue figured, white and coloured
Biscuit figures and ornaments
Coloured ditto, vases, statuettes, &c.
GLASSWARE.
Cut tumblers, wines, and decanters
Bar decanters
Tumblers and nobblers
Kerosene chimneys and gas globes.
IRON BEDSTEADS.
20 cases solid and tubular iron bedsteads, 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches, and 4 feet 6 inches.
Also,
A variety of other articles, which must be positively sold without reserve.
N.B.—The goods will be opened out, guaranteed sound, and sold in lots suitable to all classes of purchasers.
Terms, liberal.

FRIDAY, June 7th.
To Coppersmiths, Plumbers, Coopers, and others.
MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have been instructed by the Chief Inspector of Distilleries to sell by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 7th instant, at 11 o'clock, in the yard of the Brisbane Distillery, Parramatta-street, (by permission of Edward Knox, Esq.) the undermentioned articles, being the effects of a late seizure of the plant of an illicit distillery, viz.:—
The copper of two stills, of about 50 gallons each
A number of kegs, butts, casks, and staves
A small quantity of spirits, sugar, salt, &c.
Some lead piping, 2 pumps, 4 trestles, brass cocks, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

GRISDALE and M'DONNOUGH will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at their Rooms, 242, Pitt-street, at 2 o'clock,
Saddles, harness, clothing, boots, &c.

TUESDAY, June 4th.
To Drapers, Clothiers, Woollen Buyers, and others.
Greys, White Shirting
Coloured Flannels
Wincey Skirtings, and Skirts
Blankets, White Sheetings
Dress Materials, Hosiery
Boys' Youths', and Men's Clothing, &c., &c.
W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of the undermentioned goods, viz.:
Coloured and medium Welsh flannels
Gentian, scarlet, and white blankets
Coloured wool hose and half-hose
Fancy wool scarfs
Coloured French merinoes
Wincey shirting and skirts
33 and 36 greys
8-4 ditto white sheetings
4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 white and coloured matting
Winter dress materials
Heavy Melton tweed shirts
White ground and fancy crimean ditto
Cheviot tweed and fancy doe trousers
Fancy tweed and black cloth vests
Black cloth, tweed, and doe sacs
Over-coats, reversible, and pilot jackets
Inverness capes, waterproof clothing
Railway rugs, cardigan vests
Boys' and youths' clothing.
Terms at sale.

1 Case of Melton Tweed Shirts
1 ditto White Ground Crimean ditto.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case white ground crimean shirts
1 ditto Melton tweed ditto.
Terms at sale.

1 Case of Brown Winceys, slightly spotted.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
W. C. RUSH and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 217, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case of brown winceys, slightly spotted.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Tweed and Doe Coats
Inverness Capes
Brown Winceys.
WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.
MR. R. G. VALLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock,
4 cases of the above.
Terms, cash.

Flannels, Greys, Rough Browns, &c.
Pilot Reefers, Doe Trousers, &c.
To Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, at 11 o'clock.
MR. R. G. VALLACK has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Bank Court, on WEDNESDAY, 5th instant,
44 packages general drapery, hosiery, flannels, clothing, &c.
Terms at sale.

Drapery, Manchester Goods, Clothing, &c.
Ex Maid of Judah and Sulina.
THURSDAY, 6th,
FRIDAY, 7th.
At 11 o'clock each day.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt street, on the above days,
Several consignments of the above.
Particulars on Wednesday.

Boots and Shoes, manufactured by
Homan and Co.
Jackson and Son
Snow and Bennett.
TUESDAY, 11th, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 11th,
100 packages boots and shoes, from the above favourite makers.
Terms at sale.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

Sale of Winter Drapery, Clothing, Flannels, &c.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
38 packages just landed, comprising
8-4 blankets, 6-4 all-wool plaids, French merinos, coloured coburg and twills, men's pilot coats, ready-made clothing, felt hats, flannels, &c.
Particulars in future issue.

TUESDAY, 4th instant.

Congou Teas. Congou Teas. Congou Teas,
549 Chests
455 Half-chests
323 Boxes.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Shelburne, ———, master, from Foochow.
Damaged by Sea Water.

In all 1317 Packages.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Public Auction,
At Campbell's Bonded Stores, Campbell's Wharf,

On TUESDAY MORNING next, 4th instant; time, half-past 11 o'clock prompt.

By Order of the Importers, Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co.
Highly Important
To Merchants
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Speculators
To the Trade generally.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Daniell, King, and Co., to sell by public auction, at Campbell's Bonded Stores, Campbell's Wharf, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock, prompt,
1317 packages damaged congou teas.
Ex Shelburne.

Lot.	No.	Chests. Much.	Chests. Slightly.	Half-chests. Much.	Half-chests. Slightly.	Boxes. Much.	Boxes. Slightly.
1 &	2—53	—	—	—	—	46	80
3 &	4—50	—	—	—	—	14	49
5 &	6—54	—	—	—	—	12	29
7 &	8—47	—	—	—	—	11	40
9 &	10—49	—	—	—	—	8	34
11 &	12—29	—	—	6	29	—	—
13 &	14—37	—	—	1	23	—	—
15 &	16—51	—	—	6	27	—	—
17 &	18—48	—	—	2	12	—	—
19 &	20—33	—	—	2	16	—	—
21 &	22—32	—	—	3	22	—	—
23 &	24—38	—	—	10	58	—	—
25 &	26—27	—	—	4	33	—	—
27 &	28—55	—	—	1	55	—	—
29 &	30—69	—	—	11	26	—	—
31 &	32—46	—	—	2	31	—	—
33	—40	—	—	—	39	—	—
34 &	35—28	—	—	3	21	—	—
36	—35	—	—	—	2	—	—
37	—43	—	19	—	—	—	—
38	—31	—	18	—	—	—	—
39 &	40—56	4	27	—	—	—	—
41	—45	—	35	—	—	—	—
42 &	43—50	3	23	—	—	—	—
44 &	45—41	3	58	—	—	—	—
46 &	47—39	10	66	—	—	—	—
48 &	49—44	1	36	—	—	—	—
50	—25	—	51	—	—	—	—
51 &	52—34	4	15	—	—	—	—
53	—26	—	67	—	—	—	—
54	—42	—	40	—	—	—	—
55 &	56—49	1	39	—	—	—	—
57	—56	—	14	—	—	—	—
58	—52	—	8	—	—	—	—
59	—57	—	16	—	—	—	—
60	——	1	—	—	—	—	—

Terms, nett cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Groceries
Provisions
Oilmen's Stores, &c.

On an early day.

To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, 273, George-street, on an early day.
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in future issue.

THIS DAY, June 4th, 1867.

At the Australian Bond.

Quarter-tierces Kangaroo Twist and IXL.

To Tobacconists, Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Australian Bond, THIS DAY, June 4th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
15 quarter-tierces Kangaroo twist
10 ditto ditto IXL.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, June 4th, 1867.

Important Sale.

25 Cases Havannah-shape Manila Segars,
at
Leigh's Bonded Stores.
Immediately after the sale of damaged tobacco.

To Tobacconists, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Leigh's Bonded Stores, THIS DAY June 4th, 1867, at half-past 11 o'clock, precisely.
25 cases Havannah shape Manila segars.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, June 4th, 1867.

Important Sale.
Damaged Negrohead Tobacco.
St. Andrew's Brand.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Weikin, Blanchard, master, from New York.
At the Australian Bond.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., to sell by auction, at the Australian Bond, THIS DAY, June 4th, 1867, at 11 o'clock precisely,
8—23 half-tierces St. Andrew's negrohead tobacco, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40
No. 41—1 quarter-tierce.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, June 5th, 1867.

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BEDSTEADS
ENGRAVINGS.

To Parties Furnishing, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, 1867, at 11,
As above.
Terms, cash.

☞ Parties having goods for sale are desired to send them in before 10 a.m. on the 5th proximo.

Damaged Portion of the Cargo of the Brig Victory, Nyberg, master, from Java.

On account of whom it may concern.

Under instructions from H. Moore, Esq.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, THIS DAY, June 4th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
HM over A— 49 mats sugar
B— 62 ditto ditto
MN over K—440 ditto ditto
P—188 ditto ditto
TM— 25 ditto ditto
KL— 9 ditto ditto
MN over L over W— 9 ditto ditto
KB— 29 bags table rice
T— 36 ditto ditto
S— 24 ditto ditto
K— 23 ditto ditto
MW over D— 9 ditto ditto
P— 37 ditto ditto
HM over BP— 69 bags black pepper.
More or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

New Patna Rice.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
450 bags new Patna rice.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugars.

In small mats.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
1648 small mats good counter and fine ration sugars.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Fine Salt.

Now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
30 tons fine salt.
In lots to suit the trade.
Terms, liberal.

Cheese.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
32 cases cheese (all faults).
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Coir Fibre.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
50 bales coir fibre.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Coarse Salt.

Now landing.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
510 bags coarse salt, in strong corn sacks.
Terms at sale.

Fine Medium Congous
Scented Orange Pekoe.

To close an account.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
174 chests fine medium congous
96 boxes s. o. pekoe.
Particulars of brands, weights, &c. at sale.
Terms liberal.

Timothy Grass Seed.

To Seedsmen, Agriculturists, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
12 casks Timothy grass seed.
Terms at sale.

Extensive Sale of Oilmen's Stores, Fruits, Provisions, &c.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock.
314 packages oilmen's stores and preserved provisions, &c., comprising
Quart vinegars, chicory
Chocolate and cocoa, bottled fruits
Pint and half pint sauces, pearl barley
Bleached ginger, figs
W.I. arrowroot, starch
Gelatine, candied peel, currants
Macaroni, vermicelli, hops
Quarts, pints, and half-pints salad oil
Half-pint capers, vestas
1-lb salmon, red herrings
York hams and bacon
Barcelona nuts, oatmeal, blue
Price's Belmont candles
Amsterdam ditto.
Particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.

To Parties engaged in the Coasting Trade and others.

New Clipper SCHOONER (unnamed).

For Positive Sale.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, on an early day,
A new and substantially-built SCHOONER, of about 100 tons.
Full particulars of which will be given in an early issue.
Terms, liberal.

ENTIRE CARGO OF THE BRIG VICTORY,
with Java Produce,
Selected expressly for this market.

Under instructions from Henry Moore, Esq.

Consisting of
FINE YELLOW and BREWERS' CRYSTALS
RICE IN EVERY VARIETY
BLACK PEPPER and CLOVES.

R. F. STUBBS and CO. will sell by auction, at the Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, June 5th, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Victory, from Java, comprising—
KB— 394 bags finest table dressed rice, each 1 cwt.
T—1188 ditto ditto, ditto
S— 369 ditto ditto, ditto
K— 850 ditto ditto, ditto
D— 271 ditto ditto, 1¼ cwt.
P— 428 ditto ditto, ditto
A— 101 mats sugar
B— 406 ditto ditto
K—1567 ditto ditto
P—1555 ditto ditto
TM— 207 ditto ditto
KL— 394 ditto ditto
L over W— 1 ditto ditto
BP— 134 bags black pepper
HM— 3 casks cloves.

This is the only opportunity which the trade have for replenishing their stocks, and samples will be at the rooms for early inspection.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms, liberal.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

Block of Land, situated near Bay-street, on which are erected the brick buildings comprising the SCHOOL-HOUSE, &c., of the FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

TITLE.—Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June.
All that block of land, situate in BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO, near BAY-STREET, on which are erected the brick built buildings, with shingled roofs, comprising the
SCHOOL-HOUSE, &c., of the FREE CHURCH of ENGLAND.

☞ This property in the market for POSITIVE SALE is well worthy the attention of those who can see the sure prospect of the increasing value in property in this locality. No part of Sydney presents a better opportunity for investment than that in which this property is situated, and as such it is specially recommended to the attention of those who are in search of
A GOOD and PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

SNUG FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.

LOT 1.—2 4-room COTTAGES, GIPPS-STREET, PADDINGTON.
LOT 1.—1 5-room 2-story HOUSE, SHADFORTH-STREET, PADDINGTON.

TITLES—Apply to Messrs. STENHOUSE and HARDY, Solicitors, Hunter-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions from the proprietor, Mr. William Doyle, to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June,
The following freehold properties, situate at PADDINGTON, nearly opposite the MILITARY BARRACKS.
LOT 1.—TWO BRICK COTTAGES, with shingled roofs, situate in GIPPS-STREET, PADDINGTON, Nos. 4 and 5; one containing 5 rooms, the other 4 rooms. Both in good order throughout and supplied with
GOOD WELL OF WATER.
LOT 2.—A 2-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, with newly shingled roof, situate in SHADFORTH-STREET, PADDINGTON, No. 4, and containing passage and 5 large rooms, all in excellent order. Presently occupied by Mr. William Doyle.
GOOD WELL OF WATER.

☞ These are really substantial and well-paying freeholds, in a neighbourhood where tenants are always to be found; the houses are in excellent order, and are particularly recommended to those who are looking out for a SAFE AND CERTAIN RETURN from FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.
The sale is bona fide.

WEDNESDAY, 5th June.

IMPORTANT and VALUABLE SALE of CITY, SUBURBAN, and COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June.
BOURKE-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—Block of Land near Bay-street, together with the Brick Buildings, comprising Schoolhouse, &c., of the Free Church of England.

WINDMILL-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.—2-story stone built Shop and Dwelling House, now in the occupation of Mr. Bissaker, and next door to the Cheshire Cheese Inn.

CLARKE-STREET, off Abercrombie-street, CHIPPENDALE.—Allotment of Land, having 16 feet 8 inches frontage to Clarke street.

PADDINGTON, GIPPS-STREET.—2 Cottages, Nos. 4 and 5, containing 5 rooms and 4 rooms.

SHADFORTH-STREET.—2-story stone-built House, No. 4, with passage and 5 large rooms.

COBBITY CREEK, near CAMDEN.—200-Acre Farm, known as Bosworth.

LONGBOTTOM.—Lot 1. Ward's Orchard and Nursery, containing 5 acres 2 roods 32 perches. Lot 2. Block of Land, containing 5 acres 1 rood 22 perches.
RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO.

POSITIVE SALE.

In consequence of the Proprietor leaving the Colony.

CLARKE-STREET, off ABERCROMBIE-STREET, CHIPPENDALE.

ALLOTMENT of LAND, being No. 8 of subdivision, having 16 feet 8 inches to Clarke-street, by a depth of 57 feet, more or less.

TITLE, Lands Certificate.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at MORT'S ROOMS, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE,
The above described allotment of land, bounded on the north by Clarke-street, on the south by the premises of Mr. Alderman Sutherland, on the east by M'Pherson's land, and on the west by lot 9 of the subdivision.

* A small and good allotment, and would prove a good investment for the outlay required.

LONGBOTTOM.

LOT 1.—THE WELL-CULTIVATED and VALUABLE ORCHARD of Mr. JAMES WARD, containing 5 ACRES 2 ROODS 32 PERCHES, more or less.

2.—A VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, adjoining the above, containing 5 ACRES 1 ROOD 22 PERCHES, more or less.

TITLES—Grants from the Crown to vendor.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt street, at 11 o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, 5th June,
The following valuable properties, situate at Longbottom:—
LOT 1. All that block of land situate at Longbottom, and containing 5 ACRES 2 ROODS 32 PERCHES, more or less, and well known as
WARD'S ORCHARD AND NURSERY.
The land is all enclosed with good 3 rail fence, cleared, trenched, and planted; 4½ acres as an orchard and nursery stocked with every kind of choice fruit trees in full bearing; ¾ of an acre is a vineyard, and the remainder of the land is under cultivation as a vegetable garden. The trenching of this ground has been made perfect—2 feet, with underground and surface drains.
The improvements are a slab Cottage of 4 rooms, with stabling, piggeries, &c.
This property adjoins Mr. Patterson's land, and is separated by a road from that of Mr. Row's, and is near to Mr. Henry Bray's residence, presently occupied by Charles Campbell, Esq. It is distant about 1½ MILE from the BURWOOD STATION, and about a MILE FROM NEICH'S.
The practical experience of eight years has been bestowed upon this property by Mr. Ward, and it is now in a condition to require only moderate supervision to make it yield a very remunerative return. As some proof of this, it is only necessary to state that there are over 1000 fruit trees now planted.
LOT 2.—Block of LAND adjoining the above, containing 5 ACRES, 1 ROOD, 22 PERCHES, more or less, about half of which is enclosed with two-rail fencing.
This land is covered with good timber.

☞ The attention of those who are in search of land in this neighbourhood for the erection of a family residence, or those who are desirous to continue the business which Mr. Ward has hitherto done, is specially invited to the sale of this property. Mr. Ward having determined to realise, the opportunity should not be lost sight of.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

WINDMILL-STREET, MILLER'S POINT.

TWO-STORY STONE BUILT SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, now in the occupation of Mr. Bissaker, butcher, and next door to the Cheshire Cheese, public-house.

Title.—Apply to Messrs. HOLDSWORTH and BROWN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June,
All that block of land, situate on the south side of WINDMILL-STREET, commencing at a point 45 feet 6 inches from Kent-street, and having a frontage of 34 feet, more or less, to Windmill-street, on which is erected
A TWO-STORY SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, built of stone and shingled roof, containing shop and sitting-room on the ground floor and three rooms over, with attached kitchen and good yard, with entrance at the side.

☞ This property adjoins the Cheshire Cheese public-house, and has for many years been in the occupation of the present tenant, Mr. Bissaker, as a butcher's shop.
Its proximity to the shipping, and the densely populated neighbourhood by which it is surrounded, will always command for it a good rental, the view from it is very beautiful, and if desired it might easily be converted into a
COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE.
The property is throughout in good order.

POSITIVE SALE.

200-ACRE FARM, known as BOSWORTH, situate on COBBITY CREEK, near CAMDEN, now in the occupation of Mrs. FRIAR.

TITLE—Apply to Messrs. Roxburgh, Slade, and Spain, solicitors, the Exchange.

RAYNES, TREEVE, and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 5th June,
All that valuable farm, situate on Cobbity Creek, and known as
BOSWORTH FARM,
containing 200 acres, more or less, originally granted to S. O. Hassall, and now in the occupation of Mrs. Friar.

☞ A portion of the farm, about 30 acres, has been cleared, and the land is WELL WATERED. It is close to the Village of COBBITY, and about FIVE MILES from CAMDEN.
The Grant dates back from the year 1816, a time when those who were looking for good land had an opportunity of selecting it in that locality. This in itself is a strong recommendation to those who are looking for a GOOD COUNTRY FREEHOLD.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.

LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.

That well-known Station,
KOOINGAL,
together with 12,200 SHEEP, more or less.

Terms—Liberal.

MESSRS. BREWSTER and TREBECK have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th June, at 11 o'clock,
THAT FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY,
KOOINGAL,
Comprising the whole valley of Prospect Creek, and the heads of the Tarimba and Banana Creeks, adjoins KIANGA and WALLOON, and distant 110 MILES FROM ROCKHAMPTON.
The RUN abounds with HERBS and SALTBUSH, is HEALTHY, WELL GRASSED, and PERMANENTLY WATERED.
The IMPROVEMENTS are EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE.
The SHEEP are CAREFULLY BRED, the wool from which averages from 1s 9d to 2s per lb.

Full description of the property will shortly be published. Intending purchasers are invited to inspect and judge for themselves. For further particulars apply at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. Henry Chatto.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the Official Assignee, J. P. McKenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 5th June, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A large size Milner's fire-proof safe, with two doors and internal fittings, suitable for a merchant, banker, or public company. Can be inspected at Mr. C. Chapman's Stores, north end of Wynyard-lane (late Mr. Chatto's Store). An office desk will also remain there for inspection, but both will be sold at the Rooms, in Pitt-street, where all the other portions of office furniture will be removed to and sold, comprising office tables, chairs, stools, desks, copying-press, maps, washstand, Avery's patent scales, letter scales, deed and cash boxes, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

CAMPERDOWN.

READ'S BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY, consisting of TWO BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, on the Camperdown Road, a few feet from the Pyrmont Bridge Road, and adjoining the properties of Messrs. Ivory and J. B. Jones, the latter formerly Cardwell's.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land having the following frontages:—
38 FEET TO THE CAMPERDOWN ROAD,
54 FEET TO JOHN STREET,
on which are TWO SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT COTTAGES, on stone foundations, containing severally four rooms and attic above, and two rooms and attic above, with store and yard at the back, well of water, &c.

☞ This property will be positively sold to the highest bidder on the above date, by order of the mortgagee. It occupies a good position between the Parramatta and Bridge Roads, a few feet from the latter, near the residence of J. Lucas, Esq., M.P., and the properties of Messrs. Jones and Ivory.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

RIVERSTONE RAILWAY STATION.

WINDSOR ROAD.

FARM and HOMESTEAD of 97 Acres 1 Rood 31 Perches, FRONTING the WINDSOR and HAWKESBURY OLD ROADS, about 4 miles from WINDSOR, and 1 mile from the RIVERSTONE RAILWAY STATION, well-known as the property of Mr. JAMES STRACHAN.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock,
All that block of land containing seventeen (17) acres at RIVERSTONE, fronting the WINDSOR and HAWKESBURY OLD ROADS, adjoining LEHEARNE'S FARM; together with the DWELLING-HOUSE erected thereon, formerly known as the Beehive Hotel, containing 7 rooms, with cellar, kitchen, stables, and other out-houses, &c., attached. Also,
All that block of land nearly opposite the above, being lots 3 and 4 of section K of the well-known RIVERSTONE ESTATE, containing 79 acres 1 rood 31 perches, having extensive frontage to WINDSOR ROAD.
The land is all enclosed with a secure fence, and a portion (about 42 acres), is cleared and partially under cultivation, the residue is good timbered land.

☞ This is a very DESIRABLE COUNTRY FARM, close to the RAILWAY STATION, at RIVERSTONE, and the greater portion of the land is of that valuable description for which the Windsor district is so noted.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CITY MANSION AND GROUNDS, DARLINGHURST.

ORWELL HOUSE.
ORWELL and ALBERT STREETS,
DARLINGHURST.
Formerly the City residence of Sir WILLIAM MANNING, situated between TUSCULUM, the residence and grounds of WILLIAM LONG, Esq., and SPRING-FIELD, formerly the residence of the late ROBERT FITZGERALD, Esq.

The GROUNDS contain an area of about THREE-QUARTERS of an ACRE of CITY LAND, having the following frontages:—
175 FEET to ORWELL-STREET,
175 FEET to ALBERT-STREET,
174½ FEET to a lane 20 feet wide, dividing it from the property of William Long, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Miss MOORE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 10th June,
at 11 o'clock,
ORWELL HOUSE,
DARLINGHURST.
This COMMODIOUS, HIGHLY-FINISHED CITY MANSION is built throughout of stone in a most substantial manner. It is surrounded on three sides by a WIDE VERANDAH, 172 FEET in LENGTH, and contains the following accommodation:—
Hall, 11 feet wide
Dining-room, 24½ x 19½
Drawing-room, 33 x 20
Large breakfast room
Six large bedrooms
Butler's pantry, spacious kitchen, scullery, servants' room, store-room, bath-room, cellar, &c.
A large sum of money has recently been expended on the premises in re-decorating and placing them in thorough order. The drawing and dining rooms are equal, if not superior, to any in the colony, and the chaste designs and finish of the decorations, mantelpieces, &c., cannot be surpassed.
ORWELL HOUSE, as a city residence, possesses every family convenience and comfort, and occupies a valuable position on the heights of Darlinghurst, surrounded by first-class estates.
The Grounds have a frontage of UPWARDS OF 500 FEET to thoroughfares, and are sufficiently extensive to secure retirement and recreation, and at the same time within easy walking distance of the centre business portion of the city.
They are laid out in shrubbery, lawn, flower garden, &c.

☞ The sale of Orwell House and Grounds affords a rare opportunity to the merchant or capitalist for securing a city family seat, or a permanent investment, with large prospective advantage, in a position which is unequalled in popularity by any other portion of the city.

Cards to view may be obtained on application.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

ROSE BAY.

MARINE VILLA RESIDENCE and GROUNDS, facing ROSE BAY, New South Head Road, about midway between the MANSIONS of Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., and COLONEL DUMARESQ.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 17th June, at 11 o'clock,
A COMFORTABLE VILLA RESIDENCE, substantially built of brick on stone foundations, and cemented. It contains—
ON THE GROUND FLOOR, back and front verandahs, entrance hall, drawing-room, dining-room, and kitchen.
ON THE FIRST FLOOR, five good bedrooms.
A DETACHED BRICK BUILDING, containing two servants' rooms and laundry.
Also,
A detached stable, coach-house, harness-room, and loft, large yard, and well of good water.
The grounds consist of nearly half an acre, having 96 feet frontage to the New South Head Road, with a depth of about 198 feet, extending to and having a frontage of 136 feet to the waters of ROSE BAY.

They are tastefully laid out as garden with lawn leading to the bay, and the Water Frontage is enclosed by a retaining sea wall with access to the water's edge by a flight of stone steps.
The greater portion of the land is held on lease, having about 89 years to run, at the nominal ground rent of £6 per annum, and the smaller portion, viz., 30 feet frontage, extending to the bay, is held for a less term at £10 per annum.

☞ This really eligible detached MARINE Villa Residence is most pleasantly situated, fronting the beautiful beach of Rose Bay, and commands magnificent and uninterrupted views of the harbour and adjacent scenery.
It adjoins the grounds attached to BUCKHURST, the residence of the Hon. E. OGILVIE, M.L.C., and is surrounded only by first-class properties. The distance from the boundary-stone of the city is about three miles, by a capital road, commanding the whole way the most picturesque scenery in the world.

The attention of the numerous inquirers for suburban residences is directed to this sale, which, to those who enjoy boating, fishing, bathing, and the invigorating influences of the sea breeze, combined with comfort and retirement, cannot fail to be attractive.

Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PETERSHAM.
NEWLY ERECTED SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and about 7 ACRES OF LAND, on the Canterbury Road, near the Petersham Railway Station, known as the residence of Mr. Michael Cahill. Also, 2 SITES, 2 ACRES AND 3¼ ACRES respectively, a short distance from the house.

In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 10th JUNE, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—All that piece of land containing 6 ACRES 3 ROODS and 8 PERCHES, on the Old Canterbury Road, Petersham, a little beyond the Railway Viaduct, on which is a COMFORTABLE SUBSTANTIAL BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE, containing 6 rooms, &c.
_ This is a well-built suburban residence with a large block of good land, most eligibly situated, near a railway station and fronting a main road. The site is elevated and commands a fine extensive view.
The land is cleared, enclosed with a secured fence, and partially planted with fruit and other trees; at the back of the house is a workshop and store, built of wood, and a good well of water.

LOT 2.—3 ACRES 2 ROODS and 30 PERCHES, a few yards from lot 1. The land is superior, and all cleared, stumped, and enclosed.

LOT 3.—2 acres 1 rood and 6 perches, on the Canterbury Road, close to the Roman Catholic Church, and only a few yards from the railway viaduct.

☞ The whole of the above lots must be disposed of on the above date, according to the instructions of the mortgagees.

TITLE.—Particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. M'CARTHY, SON, and DONOVAN, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

By order of the Executor of the Will of the late Colonel L. Morse Cooper.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE
of choice selections of Suburban Land
RANDWICK and COOGEE.
Also in the
VILLAGE OF BALGOWLAH, NORTH SHORE, being original grants to the late Colonel L. Morse Cooper.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
MONDAY, 10th June, at 11 o'clock.
The following valuable early selections of the choicest positions in
RANDWICK and COOGEE.
LOT 1, Section 23—3 acres 1 rood and 17 perches Allison Road and Nathan-street, opposite the residence and properties of George Moore, Esq.
LOT 2, Section 17—4 acres 2 roods and 34 perches on the Coogee Road, a little beyond the residence and grounds of E. Daintry, Esq.
LOT 8—6 acres 1 rood and 4 perches at the junction of Perouse Road and Howard-lane.
LOT 9—6 acres 1 rood and 34 perches at the junction of Perouse Road and Melody-street.
LOT 52—4 acres 2 roods and 14 perches Arden and Greville streets, adjoining the property of E. Knox, Esq., and Madden's market garden, also near the residence and grounds of R. G. Massie, Esq., and John Thompson, Esq.
LOT 7—4 acres and 24 perches.
LOT 4—5 acres and 10 perches.
_ Lots 4 and 7 adjoin Greville's 20 acre grant formerly the property of Dr. Dickson, and are immediately opposite the grounds attached to the residence of John Thompson, Esq.
LOT 4, Section 2—Village of Coogee, at the junction of Arden and Dudley streets, containing 2 roods and 10 perches.
VILLAGE OF BALGOWLAH.
SUBURBAN PORTION, No. 5.—5 acres 1 rood and 21 perches, White, West, and Wood streets, near Manly Beach.

Further particulars in a future advertisement.

Title can be inspected on application to R. W. ROBBERDS, Esq., Solicitor, Castlereagh-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

MITCHELL DOWNS.

IMPORTANT and ABSOLUTE SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of PASTORAL PROPERTY IN Queensland.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by E. Morey, Esq., to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, 11th June, at the Rooms, Pitt-street,
66,000 sheep, more or less
1,000 head cattle, ditto; with
MITCHELL DOWNS STATION.
This station, well known as one of the finest and most extensive in Queensland, is a portion of the same country as the celebrated Mount Abundance runs, situate on the river Maranoa, having frontages to both sides of that river, consisting of 15 blocks, and embracing an area of nearly
600,000 ACRES OF COUNTRY.
Six blocks on the west bank have a frontage of about 63 miles by 10 miles back. On the east side there are nine blocks of 25 square miles each, having a frontage of about 40 miles.
On both banks of the river there are numerous creeks, and the whole frontage is well watered.
MITCHELL DOWNS may truly be described as a FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY. A large extent of it is
RICH UNDULATING DOWNS,
bearing myall and a great variety of fattening grasses, herbage, and saltbush.
The forest lands are generally open, well grassed, and lightly timbered with box and silver-leaved iron bark.
The POSITION of this property adds much to its value. The railway line to Dalby—220 miles—is expected to be open for traffic in October next, thus greatly lessening the cost and facilitating the working of the station; and in a few years the terminus will be at Roma, distant only fifty miles from the station.
No disease or foot rot has been known on this station, and it is, both as a fattening and breeding country, FIRST CLASS.
The weaning this year, in spite of a most unfavourable season, has been over eighty per cent. on all the breeding sheep, thus offering a favourable contrast to most stations in Queensland.
The station is capable of carrying at the present time 120,000 sheep, and a herd of cattle. Its capabilities can be greatly increased by the erection of dams and paddocks.
The STOCK, sheep, cattle, and horses are of a fair average quality and character. The young sheep are of large frame; and it may safely be affirmed that, by careful breeding, MITCHELL DOWNS will produce as large and fine a quality of sheep as any run in that colony.
With the station will be sold 66,060 sheep, 1000 head of cattle, and 80 horses. The sheep consist of
30,000 breeding ewes (more or less)
15,900 wethers (ditto)
650 rams (ditto)
19,500 weaners (ditto)

66,050
The majority of the rams are from the
NOTED ETON VALE STUD,
and of the first quality.
The CATTLE, 1000 head (more or less), are a quiet, well-bred herd, and have their own run at an easy distance from the head station.
The HORSES, 80 head, including one entire, have cost a large sum of money, and are now more than sufficient for the requirements of the station.
The whole property is in good working order.
Implements, gear, stores, &c., &c., will be found of good quality, and quite sufficient for the current year.
A considerable outlay has been incurred in necessary and permanent IMPROVEMENTS, which are too numerous to be particularised in an advertisement, but the auctioneers will be happy to afford intending purchasers all information which they may desire respecting the stock, station, or improvements.
MITCHELL DOWNS is held under the Orders in Council, and the rents cannot therefore be increased during the currency of the present lease, which has nearly eight years to run, the yearly rental amounting to £450.

The present is a most favourable period for investing in Queensland pastoral properties. The Government are fully alive to the necessity of attracting capital to their colony, and a most liberal Land Bill is about to be introduced, manifesting a policy which there can be no hesitation in saying, will enable Queensland to develop her unrivalled grazing capabilities in a marvellous degree, and much to the benefit of the fortunate leaseholders.
Inspection of this property is invited.
MORT and CO.

THIS DAY, 4th June.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CITY PROPERTIES.

GEORGE-STREET.—TWO SHOPS, Nos. 119 and 121, George-street, together with the LARGE STORE at the rear.

By Order of the Registrar of the District Court, in re Cooper v. Kosten. The defendant's right, title, and interest in and to the following properties:—
ELIZABETH and CAMPBELL STREETS.—The ALBION HOTEL, and TWO SHOPS and DWELLING-HOUSES adjoining.
RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.—HOUSE opposite Hill's-terrace; also, TWO HOUSES in CROWN-LANE at the rear.
J. V. GORMAN.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT,
Holden at Sydney.
Cooper and another v. Kosten
Same v. same.

THE ALBION HOTEL and TWO SHOPS, corner of ELIZABETH and CAMPBELL STREETS

A DWELLING-HOUSE, RILEY-STREET, opposite Hill's-terrace; and TWO HOUSES in CROWN-LANE, at the rear.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed by G. S. YARNTON, Esq., Registrar of the District Court, holden at Sydney, to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 4th June,
All the right, title, and interest of the defendant as above, or so much thereof which the said defendant is or may be seised or entitled, or which he can either at law or in Equity dispose of, of the following freehold properties:—
The Albion Hotel, at the junction of Elizabeth-street and Campbell-street, built of brick on stone foundations, containing bar, three parlours, three bedrooms, and large attic, with kitchen and cellar; now licensed to Mr. William Potter. The two shops and dwelling-houses adjoining the above, each built of brick on stone foundations, with shingled roofs, and containing four rooms, kitchen, and cellar; now in the occupation of Mr. Wolfe, butcher, and Mr. Hutchinson, baker.
House in Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, opposite Hill's-terrace, built of brick on stone foundation; and now occupied by Mrs. Jones.
Two houses in Crown-lane, at the rear of the above, built of brick on stone foundation, each containing four rooms.

GEORGE-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.

TWO SHOPS, Nos. 119 and 121, WITH LARGE THREE-STORY STORE at the rear.

OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

TITLE—Grant from Crown direct to vendor. Apply to Messrs. ELLIS and MAKINSON, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

TERMS AT SALE.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed by the PROPRIETOR to sell by public auction, at his Land Sale Rooms, No. 183, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 4th June,
All that extensive block of property having
33 FEET FRONTAGE TO GEORGE-STREET,
by a depth of 97½ feet, comprising the TWO SHOPS, Nos. 119 and 121, AND THE LARGE STORE at the rear.
No. 119 contains shop and 2 parlours on the ground floor, with 5 rooms on the first floor.
No. 121 contains large cellar in basement, shop and two parlours on the ground floor, and five apartments on first floor.
_ These are substantial brick buildings on stone foundation, with shingled roofs.
Water laid on to both premises.
At the rear of the shops, and extending the full width of the land is
A LARGE THREE-STORY STORE,
built chiefly of stone, with a slated roof, the greater portion of which is now let with shop No. 121.

☞ This is a very valuable block of property
FRONTING THE LEADING STREET OF THE CITY),
and distant only
A FEW YARDS FROM THE WEST SIDE OF THE CIRCULAR QUAY,
now our chief shipping outlet. It is in a most populous neighbourhood, and
YIELDS A CAPITAL RENTAL.
The buildings are in good order, and, from the excellence of the position, as well as the large frontage to George-street, the sale of this property offers a most favourable opportunity of
SECURING A REALLY GOOD INVESTMENT.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
GREAT SECOND UNRESERVED SALE.
TOWN OF ST. JOSEPH,
surrounding
THE HASLEM'S CREEK RAILWAY STATION.

TERMS.—Purchasers above the amount of £25 will be allowed a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money, at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum interest.

DAY OF SALE, WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE.
ON THE GROUND.

TITLE.—For particulars apply to Messrs. Ellis and Makinson, solicitors, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

J. V. GORMAN has been instructed by the Executors of the late Very Rev. Father Therry to sell by public auction,
ON THE GROUND,
AT HASLEM'S CREEK STATION,
at 12 o'clock,
ON WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE,
The whole of
REMAINING UNSOLD ALLOTMENTS,
both building and suburban, in the
TOWN OF ST. JOSEPH,
comprising in all 37 lots, varying in extent from three-quarters of an acre to 19 acres.
☞ IN CONSEQUENCE OF NUMBERLESS APPLICATIONS to purchase privately since the late auction sale, it has been determined
TO HOLD A SECOND UNRESERVED SALE,
as above, when the lots on the
NORTH SIDE OF THE LINE ADJOINING THE STATION,
will be sold to the highest bidder. These comprise
SOME VERY PRETTY BUILDING SITES,
the land being also
ADAPTED FOR ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS;
and as the lots will be sold consecutively, purchasers will be enabled to secure any quantity they may require. On portions of the property there is
AN ABUNDANCE OF BRICK EARTH,
which will materially reduce the cost of building.
LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

_ LITHOGRAPHS may be had on application to the Auctioneer, No. 183, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to Mr. John Taylor, Church-street, Parramatta.

TOWN OF ST. JOSEPH.

Remember
GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.

_ Intending purchasers should leave Sydney by the 10.15 a.m. TRAIN.

DAY OF SALE, WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE,
ON THE GROUND, HASLEM CREEK STATION.

LUNCHEON PROVIDED.

Moss Vale, Moss Vale.

Preliminary Notice.

Sutton Forest North, directly opposite the Sutton Forest Railway Station.

Town Allotments, 1 Acre and upwards.

Terms, very liberal.

JAMES POWELL has received instructions from O. S. Throsby, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Moss Vale Hotel, on an early date,
24 portions of land, containing 1 acre and upwards each, immediately opposite the Railway Station, being part of the celebrated Throsby Park Estate.
The lots are pegged out and open for inspection.

Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these valuable allotments, particularly as the Railway Station is now in course of erection. Comment for the present is unnecessary.

Lithographs, plans, and all particulars can be obtained from the Auctioneer, Berrima.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
WADE v. BUCKLEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 8th of June instant, at noon, opposite the Police Office, Parramatta, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold
All the defendant's (George Buckley) right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) in and to an allotment of land, situate in Argyle-street, Parramatta, upon which is erected a four-roomed cottage.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 3rd June, 1867.
JOHN BARDSLEY v. JAMES LOWE.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of June instant, at noon, at the Commercial Hotel, King-street, Sydney, unless this execution be previously satisfied, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction,
All the right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) of the defendant, James Lowe, of in and to that piece or parcel of land, containing one rood eleven perches and four-fifths of a perch, more or less, situated in the parish of Petersham, county of Cumberland and colony of New South Wales, being portion of certain lands belonging to the late Corporation of the Trustees of the Clergy and School Lands, being allotment No. 15 on plan, excepting therefrom a certain part of the said land, 25 feet frontage with a depth of 71 feet.
This land is held under a lease from the Crown for 99 years, dated 1st October, 1850.
Further information may be obtained at the Sheriff's Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1468733

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. C. JONES are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her Son SAMUEL, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, 4th instant; the procession to move from her residence, the Paddington Inn, Paddington, at 11 o'clock. THOMAS DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. SAMUEL JOHNSTON are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved Wife, CATHERINE; to move from his residence, 89, Crown-street, near William-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, Burdekin-square, William-street, and Hill's Factory, Riley-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WALTER JAMES COOPER are invited to attend the funeral of his late beloved son ALEXANDER; to move from the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. Taylor, No. 18, Wellington-street, Chippendale, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at quarter to 3 o'clock. J. and G. SHYING, Undertakers, 719, George-street, opposite Christ Church.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN O'BRIEN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son JOHN, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 5th instant; the procession to move from his residence, No. 118, Gipps-street, Surry Hills, at half-past 2 o'clock. T. DIXON, Undertaker, South Head Road.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES OF PREMIUM.—The undersigned Companies carrying on the business of Fire Insurance in Sydney, do hereby announce that the following classification of Fire Risks has been adopted, exhibiting a tariff of the minimum rates at which they agree to transact or renew business from and after 1st June, 1867.

FIRST CLASS.

Buildings occupied as dwelling-houses or counting-houses only.

	Sydney.	Country.
No. 1.—If constructed of brick or stone, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached, not less than	4s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
No. 2.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining slated buildings, not less than	5 0	6 6
No. 3.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining shingled buildings, not less than ..	6 0	8 0
No. 4.—If constructed of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than	6 0	8 0
No. 5.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining slated buildings, not less than	7 0	9 0
No 6.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining shingled buildings, not less than ..	9 0	11 6

N.B.—Where the attachments referred to in Nos. 2 and 3, and Nos. 5 and 6, consist partly of slated and partly of shingled buildings, the risk will be classed as No. 3 or No. 6 respectively.

SECOND CLASS.

Buildings occupied for the Storage of Merchandise, or for purposes of trade of a non-hazardous description.

	Sydney. Wholesale.	Sydney. Retail.	Country.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
No. 1.—If constructed of brick or stone, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached not less than	7 0	9 0	10 6
No. 2.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining slated buildings, not less than	8 6	10 6	12 6
No. 3.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining shingled buildings, not less than.... No. 4.—If constructed of brick or stone, roofed with shingles and detached, not less than	10 0	12 6	15 0
No. 5.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining slated buildings, not less than	12 0	14 0	17 6
No. 6.—If built and roofed as above, and either wholly or partially adjoining shingled buildings, not less than	15 0	17 6	25 0

N.B.—Where the attachments referred to in Nos. 2 and 3, and Nos. 5 and 6 consist partly of slated, and partly of shingled buildings, the risk will be classed as No. 3 or No. 6 respectively.

THIRD CLASS.

	Sydney.	Country.
No. 1.—Private dwellings constructed of metal, not less than..................	15s 0	20s 0
No. 2—Buildings used for mercantile purposes, constructed exclusively of metal, not less than	20 0	25 0
No. 3.—Wooden buildings, however constructed and roofed, occupied as private dwellings only, not less than	20 0	25 0
No. 4.—Wooden buildings occupied as shops or stores, or for purposes of trade, not less than............	30 0	40 0
No. 5.—Mill buildings constructed of stone or brick, roofed with slate, tile, or metal, not less than	25 0	30 0
No. 6.—Mill buildings built as above, with roofs shingled, not less than	30 0	35 0

Where wholesale and retail business is carried on in the same building or premises, but in distinct portions thereof, having no internal communication with each other, the wholesale and retail rates respectively (as per scale) will be charged; but in ALL cases in which there is internal communication between the respective portions of such buildings or premises, the retail rate will be charged.

Public-houses will be classed as buildings where retail trades are carried on.

Druggists' shops will be charged an additional rate of 2s 6d per cent. if slated, and 3s 6d per cent. if shingled.

No charge will be made for the use of kerosene for purposes of illumination, whether in private dwellings or business premises.

Stocks, where kerosene oil is stored or sold, will be charged an additional rate of 2s 6d per cent., but no additional rate will be charged on the buildings.

IN ALL OTHER CASES, goods, &c., will be charged the same rate as the buildings in which they are contained.

Buildings in the suburbs of Sydney, but outside the City boundary will be charged a medium between town and country rates.

The definition "country" is understood to embrace all property, &c., in New South Wales, other than in Sydney and its suburbs.

Balmain and North Shore will be classed as "country."

Rates for short policies will be as follows:—

1 month	as 3 months.	
2	" 4	"
3	" 6	"
4	" 8	"
6	" 9	"
And over 6 months	" 12	"

BONDED STORES.

		s.	d.
Algers' A. and B	not less than	8	0
" C.	"	12	0
" D.	"	10	0
Argyle	"	8	0
Australian	"	7	0
Campbell's	"	7	0
Lamb's	"	8	0
Leigh's	"	7	0
Lloyd's	"	7	0
Moore's, A. B. C. D.	"	8	0
" E. (right hand of gateway)	"	20	0
" F. (rear of A. B. C. D)	"	15	0
Macnamara's (stone and iron)	"	10	0
wood store	"	30	0
Macquarie	"	7	0
Towns', A. B. C. D. E. F. G.	"	8	0
Walker's	"	8	0

1.—For the Sydney Insurance Company, A. THOMSON, Secretary.

2.—For the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

3.—For the Pacific Insurance Company, C. M. SMITH, Manager.

4.—For the United Insurance Company, WM. RAE, Manager.

5.—For the Imperial Insurance Company, FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., Agents.

6.—For the Royal Insurance Company, LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents.

7.—For the Northern Assurance Company, ROBT. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

8.—For the Victoria Insurance Company, W. JACK, Resident Secretary.

9.—For the Alliance Insurance Company, DANIELL, KING, and Co., Agents.

10.—For the Australasian Insurance Company, MONTEFIORES and TE KLOOT, Agents.

11.—For the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Resident Secretary.

12.—For the Queen Insurance Company, E. and W. PAUL, Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,945,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. Chief Office—Leadenhall-street, London.

CAPITALS:

Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.

FIRE AND LIFE Insurances on liberal terms. Annual income exceeding £150,000.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Secretary for New South Wales and Queensland, 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Established in 1821. Paid up Capital £550,000. NO INCREASE IN RATES.

Policies issued on the most liberal terms, at the Sydney Branch Office, 311, George street.

JAMES HENDERSON, Secretary.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET. Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.

ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

THE ONLY MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE IN THE COLONIES. AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Principal Office, NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

Persons effecting Policies with the AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY have the guarantee of an Accumulated and Invested Fund amounting to £400,000, and an Annual Revenue from all sources exceeding £150,000.

And its business being conducted on the principle of MUTUAL ASSURANCE, THE WHOLE PROFITS BELONG TO THE MEMBERS, and are divided periodically among them.

BONUS PERIOD.

Policies issued by the Society during the current year, will be entitled to participate in profits at the declaration of FEBRUARY, 1869.

By order of the Board, ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.

Sydney, 1st February, 1867.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). Capital, £1,000,000.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited), Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London. Subscribed capital, £1,000,000. Paid up ditto...... £250,000.

The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent. No. 96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. Fire, Life, Endowments, Annuities. Capital. Two Millions sterling. Consulting Physician—James C. Cox, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., Edinburgh. All Losses paid in Sydney.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and all information, may be obtained from

Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, General Agents for New South Wales, 89, York-street.

Local Agent—ROBERT THOMSON, F.I.A., New Pitt-street.

THE UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £500,000. Liability unlimited.

Insurances against FIRE at current rates.

MARINE risks accepted on GOODS TO or FROM all ports. Policies made payable in London if required.

RATES on application to

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

VICTORIA FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. (Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)

Forms of Application and all other information may be obtained at the Sydney Branch Offices, New Pitt-street.

WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

HERR CARL SCHMITT, the celebrated Violinist, begs most respectfully to announce that he purposes giving a GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT, (prior to his departure for Europe), On FRIDAY EVENING next, June 7th, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, for wich occasion the following eminent artistes have kindly volunteered their valuable services:—

MISS JULIA MATHEWS (the Queen of Song).
Miss REBECCA JONES
Mr. JOHN HILL, K.S.R.A.M.
Mr. ALFRED ANDERSON, R.A.M.
Mr. G. F. JACKSON
Mr. G. F. BEAUMONT, Mus. Bac. Cantab.
Mr. MARTIN BAUHRACH.
Mr. DEAN.

Reserved seats, 5s; back seats, 3s; gallery, 2s.

BALMAIN MUSICAL UNION.—The first CONCERT of the new series of the above Society will take place in the Hall of the School of Arts, Balmain, on FRIDAY, the 14th June instant.

Subscribers' tickets may be procured from the undernamed members of committee.

N.B.—Admission to concerts only by subscribers' tickets.

Messrs. F. Curtiss	Messrs. F. Hamburger
T. Deloitte	W. J. Macdonnell
M. Fitzpatrick	J. Shoobert.

F. CURTISS, Hon. Secretary.

A GRAND CONCERT, in aid of THE PYRMONT CATHOLIC CHURCH, will be given on the evening of JUNE 5th, in the MASONIC HALL, York-street.

The performances will be under the distinguished patronage of the MAYOR OF SYDNEY, CHARLES MOORE, Esq., J.P., Mrs. Moore, and the Aldermen of Sydney; also of several prominent Members of the Legislative Assembly and many of the principal citizens of all denominations.

The first part of the entertainment will consist of SACRED MUSIC, in the course of which Mercadante's celebrated CREDO will be given with full accompaniment; the second part, of SECULAR MUSIC, will comprise favourite selections from Operas, Popular Airs and Ballads.

Mr. W. J. CORDNER will be Conductor, and he will be assisted by all the leading artistic talent of the city, both professional and amateur.

MASONIC HALL.

A GRAND CONCERT of SACRED AND SECULAR MUSIC, in aid of the PYRMONT CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL, will be given in the MASONIC HALL, YORK-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, 5th JUNE, at which the following artistes have tendered their gratuitous services:—

Mesdames JULIA MATHEWS, CORDNER, JAMES, STENNER, JONES, and Lady Amateurs, and Messrs. JACKSON, HOSIER, and Gentlemen Amateurs, who will be assisted by a powerful Chorus composed of—ST. MARY'S CHORAL SOCIETY and the united CATHOLIC CHOIRS of the city, together with a LARGE ORCHESTRA, assisted by Messrs. KLEIN, TURNER, C. HOWSON, BEAUMONT, MILLER, HODGE, HARDIE, M'CARTHY, READETT, and WHITE.

Leader............................Mr. W. TURNER.
Accompanyist...................Mr. BEAUMONT.
Conductor.........................Mr. J. CORDNER.

Tickets: Reserved chairs, 4s. Body of the Hall, 2s 6d. Gallery, 2s.

Tickets may be had from the Pyrmont Church Committee; Flanagan, bookseller, Brickfield-hill; Moore, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral; Hayes, next Telegraph Office; Hennessey, tobacconist, corner of George and Hunter streets.

N.B.—Programme will appear in TO-MORROW'S issue, with names of patrons.

MUDGEE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the above society will take place on THURSDAY, the 15th August, at the Society's Grounds, Mudgee.

Prizes will be awarded for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dairy and Farm Produce, &c.

The Annual Sheep Fair will take place on Friday, the 16th.

Programmes and all other information may be had upon application to the undersigned.

THOS. MOSER, Hon. Secretary.

Mudgee, 1st May.

PICNIC to ATHOL GARDENS, Bradley's Head.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to inform his friends and the public that the above will take place on TUESDAY, 11th June, 1867.

Tickets, including luncheon, 5s each; children under four years free, under two ?? half-price.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Sole Lessee and Director, Mr. G. Coppin. Stage Manager, Mr. J. R. Greville.

Enthusiastic reception of the world-renowned and accomplished Madame CELESTE EVERY EVENING, supported by the STAR DRAMATIC COMPANY, selected and composed for the express purpose of giving efficient support to this WONDERFUL and TALENTED ARTISTE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 4th, and every evening until further notice, the performances will commence with a new drama of powerful domestic and social interest, by Sterling Coyne, Esq., in 3 acts and a prologue,

THE WOMAN IN RED.

Produced under the direction of Madame CELESTE.

PROLOGUE, 1670, THE SEAL OF DEATH.
Miriam, a Jewess, wife of Reuben ....Madame Celeste.
ACT 1.—1686, THE SORCERESS.
Rudiga, the woman in red ....Madame Celeste.
ACT 2.—1686, THE TWO MOTHERS.
Characters the same as in the first act.
ACT 3.—1687, THE HEART'S VICTORY.
The Countess Montalba ....Madame Celeste.

To conclude (each evening) with A CAPITAL MATCH, Supported by the company.

☞ Note the time of commencement.

Doors open at 7, to commence at half past 7 o'clock.

Seats can be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre six days in advance.

BURTON'S NATIONAL CIRCUS, VICTORIA THEATRE. VARIED NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.

TUESDAY, June 4.

Hippodramatic Spectacle, for the second time in Sydney, Burton's production, taken from Harrison Ainsworth's Novel of "Rookwood," entitled, TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK, or the Life and Death of Bonny Black Bess, introducing Mr. Burton's beautiful black mare BEDA in her matchless test of training, with the following

CAST OF CHARACTERS:—

Dick Turpin, the dashing highwayman—Mr. Henry Burton
Tom King, his brother of the road (with song) Mr. H. Cowle
Simon Sharpset, the Thief-taker..........Mr. T. Wieland
Sam Sharpset, his son......................Mr. G. Leotard
Timothy Gudgeon, rather a soft one ......Mr. G. Gillham
Frisky Jimmy ....Mr. J. Kiser
Toll-gate Keeper ....Mr. Western
Landlord of the "Jolly Falstaff"..........Mr. E. Leotard
Ralph, ostler of the Inn at Newark ....Mr. Harper
Dolly Gudgeon ....Mrs. Cousins
Sue ....Madame Solavaro.
Other characters by the Company and numerous auxiliaries.

New and Dashing Scenes in the Circle, by Burton's Great Company of EQUESTRIANS, GYMNASTS, EQUILIBRISTS, &c.

NOTICE.—To give time for this great programme, the doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commence at half-past 7.

BY BESPEAK, A Grand FASHIONABLE DAY PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON next, 8th June, under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., and Lady YOUNG and SUITE, who have signified their intention of honouring the Circus with their presence on this occasion.

Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at half-past 2.

Carriages may be ordered for 4 30.

Box plan at Anderson and Sons, George-street.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORKS.—Just added, the Life-like Tableaux, THE CAPTURE OF THE CLARKES. No extra charge.

Open from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m.

SURRENDER of the CLARKES to Senior-sergeant Wright just added to the Waxworks.

FANCY DRESS BALL, in aid of the Funds of the FEMALE SCHOOL of INDUSTRY, to take place in the Exchange Rooms, THIS DAY, TUESDAY the 4th June,

Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Governor, and Lady Young.

STEWARDS.

Mr. E. Allen	Mr. P. Moore
Mr. Billyard	Mr. S. Roberts
Mr. G. Breillat	Mr. E. M. Stephen
Mr. J. M. Brown	Mr. W. D. Stewart
Mr. W. F. Cape	Lord John Taylour
Hon. John Hay	Hon. E. Deas Thomson, C.B.
Mr. W. Macleay	Mr. E. R. Deas Thomson
Sir W. M. Manning, Q.C.	Mr. R. Waddy
Mr. C. J. Manning	Mr. R. C. Want.

Fancy dresses not indispensable.

Tickets may be had on application to the above-named Stewards; or to Messrs. HOBSON and WHITING, Hunter-street; Mr. ANDERSON, musicseller, George-street, Mr. SLOPER, chemist, William-street.

Gentlemen's tickets, 20s; ladies', 15s.

Carriages to set down in Gresham-street, with the horses' heads to the south.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY BALL THIS EVENING. TICKETS obtained at Messrs. ANDERSON'S Music Warehouse, George-street.

BAZAAR. BAZAAR. BAZAAR.—School of Arts, THIS DAY, at noon.

BAZAAR, BAZAAR, in aid of the City Mission Chapel, in School of Arts, THIS DAY.

BAZAAR.—A splendid assortment of useful and ornamental articles will be exhibited.

BAZAAR.—The splendid Band of the Volunteer Rifle will perform at School of Arts, THIS EVENING.

DANCING, DEPORTMENT, and CALISTHENICS.—Mrs. CHARLES READ would be happy to receive additional pupils. A class this day at her residence, Assembly Rooms, 75, William-st. No vacation during winter.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers, and Valuers.

SALE ROOMS for the reception of Cargoes and Merchandise, Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

SALE ROOMS for the reception of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Works of Art, Carriages, Pianofortes, Books, and sundries, 239, George-street (the Old Bank of Australasia).

Cash advanced on goods intended for sale.

Valuations and inventories accurately made.

Catalogues prepared free of charge.

MESSRS. W. LOVE and CO., Wholesale and Retail Grocers, 476, George street, Opposite the Markets, Five Doors South of Market-street,

Beg leave to acquaint their friends and the public that they have resumed business in the above premises, and respectfully solicit a share of the patronage formerly so liberally bestowed. Family orders and orders from our country correspondents shall receive our best attention, and be promptly executed.

THE GARDENS, SURRY HILLS, SYDNEY.—Established 1837. FRUIT TREES, FLOWERING AND ORNAMENTAL PLANTS, &c. JOHN BAPTIST and SON return thanks for past favours, and have much pleasure in requesting attention to their fine healthy stock of fruit trees, flowering and ornamental plants, &c., for which they respectfully solicit orders.

Descriptive priced catalogue will be forwarded on application.

JOHN BAPTIST and SON, Nursery and Seeds Men.

SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY BALL.—Josephine Kid Gloves, in every variety of light shade Lavender, stitched with black

Two-button extra long White Kid Gloves

Gentlemen's Dress Shirts, White Ties, Opera Bows, &c.

PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—Dresses of every description reasonable. F. EDE, 3, Druitt-street.

FANCY BALL.—New and Elegant Costumes for Hire. Mr. IRELAND, 19, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

FANCY BALL.—Ladies' White Kid BOOTS, M. H. CALLAGHAN and SON.

LADIES' White MARSELLA, M. H., in all sizes. CALLAGHAN and SON, opposite Royal Hotel.

FANCY DRESSES for SALE, Charles II., very rich, complete; made in London. 218, Crown-street.

FANCY BALL.—DRESSES for HIRE, on reasonable terms. H. ZIONS, 413 and 415, George-street.

NOVELTIES IN MILLINERY BONNETS HATS IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, &c. Ex Mail Steamer RUAHINE. At Miss THYNNE'S, (late head milliner at Messrs. Farmer, Painter, and Pope's) MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, 102, KING-STREET, HILL'S-BUILDINGS.

Miss THYNNE begs to call the especial attention of ladies to the above novelties, also to her well assorted stock of Millinery, Infants' and Children's Clothing, and Ladies' Underclothing of a very superior description, just opened.

WATERPROOF SHEETING, accouchement belts, nursing aprons; infants' robes, 6s 11d; cashmere cloaks, 15s 6d; squares, 14s 6d; hoods, 3s 11d; frocks, 5s 11d; pelisses, 4s 11d; night gowns, 2s 11d; monthly gowns, 3s 11d; lawn shirts, 12½d; bibs, 12½d; swaths, 6d; flannel petticoats, 2s 6d; pinafores, 16½d; violet powder, 6d; girls' drawers, 1s 11d; chemises, 1s 11d; night dresses, 3s 11d; boys' drawers, 1s 11d, at Mrs. WAY'S, 263, Pitt-street.

W. HOWES, Tailor, begs to invite his customers and the public to an inspection of his present Winter Stock of French and English Cloths, tweeds, and doeskins. Materials that have only to be seen to ensure the patronage of all who require a good genuine article.

W. HOWES, being anxious to dispose of the above goods within a very limited period, will execute orders at the lowest possible charges. Suits made to order in six hours if required. Patterns sent to any part of the country on application; also directions for self measurement.

W. HOWES, Tailor, nearly opposite School of Arts and Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt-street.

LEA AND PERRIN'S Celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by connoisseurs to be the only GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to ASK FOR LEA and PERRIN'S SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrin have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA and PERRIN'S Sauce, and see name on wrapper, label, bottle, and stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

Agents—MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO., Sydney; JOHN LEE and CO., Maitland.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM.—Certain cure. "Laville." Wholesale and retail of G. COPPIN, Theatre.

THIRTY-ONE PACKAGES of PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS now landed, and will be ready for inspection in a few days.

W. LARMER, 323, George street.

TOOTH'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, for the immediate production of beef tea, soups, and gravies.

F. E. SLOPER, Wholesale Agent, Woolloomooloo.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.—Barclay's stout (by Tyrer), 8s per dozen (repacked); Tennent's T ale, 9s 6d per dozen (repacked); best Manila cigars, at E. GOODWIN'S, Turon Inn.

AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES, equal to horse-hair, and half the price. W. Reason, 7, Bridge-st.

AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES.—W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES.—W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES, equal to horse-hair, and half the price. W. Reason, 7, Bridge-st.

MATTRESSES cleaned, aired, and remade by steam in large open yard, with Con's patent American carding and fanning machine, for driving away dust, &c., &c. J. LAWLER, 316, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street.

CURLED HORSE HAIR, at 1s 1d lb.; hair seating, from 1s 9d per yard; No. 9 sofa springs, 2s 3d; No. 10 ditto, 2s 6d; webb-socket, castors, gimp, &c., on SALE at J. BENSON'S, 275, Castlereagh-street.

SINGER'S NEW IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE.—A New Invention.—The introduction into this colony of these new Machines will be hailed with pleasure by all classes of this community. They are acknowledged by the most competent judges to be far more simple, more easily managed and worked, than any other sewing-machine extant. For simplicity, durability, rapidity and ease of motion, and capability of doing the greatest variety of range of work, with the utmost precision and neatness, they stand unrivalled and unequalled. They stitch, hem, fell, bind, gather, tuck, quilt, braid, embroider with either silk or wool, and will do a great variety of ornamental work. They make the TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, and one which positively will not ravel, and will sew anything, from the running of a tuck in tarletan to the making of an overcoat. No charge for instruction to intending purchasers. We invite all persons to pay us a visit, whether they have or have not a desire to purchase, and witness the easy and perfect working of SINGER'S new improved SEWING-MACHINE.

STANFORD and CO., Sole Agents, 307, George-street, Sydney.

WILCOX and GIBBS' CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.—The large and increasing sales of this machine entitle it to the high position it has attained. It will do all kinds of fancy and embroidery work; also hem, fell, gather, bind, braid, tuck, and quilt, and without alteration of tension will sew from ONE thickness of the finest cambric to THIRTY thicknesses of shirting.

Every machine guaranteed for twelve months.

B. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

HARTLEY KEROSENE OIL.—Private families can be supplied at the Depot, 305, George-street, between Wynyard and Margaret streets, with this superior burning OIL, in 5-GALLON IRON DRUMS, with brass taps, by which all waste in use is avoided. Storekeepers and the trade liberally dealt with. R. NOTT, Agent.

PHILIP M'CARROLL.

The public are particularly invited to inspect my shops, as I have purchased 5000 head of very best quality mutton (averaging 60 lbs.) from the celebrated Mr. George Pitt, of Richmond.

Take particular notice of the *List of Prices* below.

Some butchers lately joined upon a plan
To stop M'Carroll being the leading man;
Said they, why should he that position keep,
We'll show the public we can sell as cheap.
And on they went and cut their prices down,
In hope to lead the trade throughout the town;
Short time had gone, and fast they cut away,
But soon they found it was no children's play.
To follow him they all began to find
The folly that they ever had combined;
One spoke the other, "I will tell you what
I've lost much more than I should ever thought;
And, plainly speaking, I shall give it in,
And sorry that I ever did begin."
Then said another, "I am sure you're right,
For what I've lost has put me in a fright;
This week my prices as they are remain,
But Monday morning they shall rise again."
And as he spoke, then one, two, three,
All said M'Carroll, he would ruin me.
Up went their prices as they were before,
And competition they would make no more—
Freely confessing they were bound to yield,
And leave M'Carroll master of the field.

LIST OF PRICES.

	per lb.		per lb.
Hind quarter mutton ..	3d	Round beef, cooked ..	5d
Fore ditto ditto ..	2d	German sausage ..	5d
By whole or half sheep	2¼d	Black pudding ..	3d
Mutton chops ..	3d	Beef sausage ..	2d
Rump steaks ..	3½d	Pork ditto ..	6d
Beef steaks ..	2d	Legs of pork ..	6½d
Boiling beef ..	2d	Loins of pork ..	7d
Corn beef ..	2d	Veal ..	5d
Ribs of roasting beef ..	2½d	Suet ..	3d
Sirloin ditto ..	3½d	White pudding ..	6d
Spice beef ..	5d	Ox tongues	1s 6d each.

PHILIP M'CARROLL, Whitechapel Market, Botany Road, Redfern. Corner of Pitt and Market streets, Sydney. William-street, Woolloomooloo. Parramatta-street, nearly opposite the Newtown Road. 189, South Head Road. Botany, near Hollinshed's. Cumberland-street, near the Watch-house. Kent-street, near the Gas Hotel.

RATS, RATS, RATS, always on hand.—Gentlemen wishing to try their dogs, can have the use of the pit gratis, at J. AUSTIN'S, Sportsman's Arms, Parramatta street, Sydney.

FOR SALE or to LET, at Liverpool, one Steam Flour MILL, with 3 pairs of French burr stones, Silk Dressing Machine, &c., &c., in thorough working order; one House of eight rooms, kitchen, &c.; one Cottage of four rooms. Apply to JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney.

A SPINNER and SLUBBER Wanted. Apply to Bergan and Clark, Penrith Post-office.

A RESPECTABLE Girl wanted as General SERVANT; wages, 6s. Mrs. Way, 263, Pitt-street.

A LADY is desirous for an engagement as COMPANION or GOVERNESS, where music is not required. Apply, by letter, to A. J., Mr. Sands, stationer, George-street.

BILLET WOOD.—Wanted, 100 tons dry Billet-wood. Perdriau and Co.'s Wharf, Adolphus-st., Balmain.

COALS.—Wanted, about 500 tons Wallsend. H. H. Beauchamp, 14, Barrack-street.

CARPENTER wanted. Apply this morning, Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., printers, 108, Pitt-street.

CHEMISTS.—A Dispensing ASSISTANT disengaged. Salary no object. Dispenser, Weekes, Parramatta-st.

DUTCH CLOVER.—Parties having the above for disposal will please quote the lowest price (with sample), in quantity, addressed X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

ERRAND BOY Wanted. Apply to J. J. Croft, Plumber, &c., 117, Upper William-street.

EQUITY CLERK.—Wanted, in a Solicitor's Office, in Brisbane, a competent EQUITY CLERK. Apply with references, by letter only, to M'Carthy, Son, and Donovan, Pitt-street North, Sydney.

LAW.—Wanted, a GENTLEMAN competent to take charge of the Common Law Department of a country office, and to appear in the Court of Petty Sessions. Address, stating references and salary required, to Lex, HERALD Office.

METAL CARTS wanted, 10s per day; also Breakers. Apply at Bondi Metal Office, 324, George-street.

TWO Respectable GIRLS wanted as Apprentices to the Bookfolding and Sewing. Cook and Co., 370, George-st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—Experienced Operator disengaged. Salary very moderate. Lens, HERALD O.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, good COATMAKERS. H. Savage, George-street.

WANTED KNOWN, Luncheon, Hot Scotch Pie, cup Coffee, 3d. Paterson, next Crown Inn, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, to CURE TOOTHACHE without extraction or pain. Bath, 39, Market-street.

WANTED, a few good useful saddle and harness HORSES. Gibson and Co., 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, by a respectable elderly Female, a SITUATION as Housekeeper. H. O. B., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a three-roomed COTTAGE, near town. Rent 12s week. Permanent. N. Z., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BOY used to pegging boots. Apply Pitt-street, Redfern, Post-office.

WANTED, second-hand double Office DESK, about eight feet long. L. M. P., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a Scotch person, as Laundress; 9 years' reference. Miss Fowler, Park-st.

WANTED, an active LAD, with knowledge of the Butchering business. H. W. Clark, Dowling-st.

WANTED, a tidy and respectable Girl, as NURSE. Apply No. 88, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, a MAN, to repair, paper, &c., a house. Apply No. 146, Palmer-street.

WANTED, a PLACE for two sisters; good servants. Apply Registry Office, 177, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, PUPILS for the Violoncello. Address C. E. H., 39, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Man Cook, for town; Female General Servants, for the country. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt st.

WANTED, respectable Married WOMAN, to take charge of child, 16 months old. M. L. D., HERALD.

WANTED, FINISHERS for women's work; also, a strong BOY. Swyny and Son, 124, William-st.

WANTED, a GIRL, 15 or 16, to mind a baby and be useful. 138, Campbell-street.

WANTED, a YOUTH accustomed to a bakehouse; none else need apply. 549, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a CARPENTER, for a small job. Swain, Brothers, 710, George-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply 167, Macquarie-st. North, 10 to 12. Reference required.

WANTED, a smart YOUTH, for the Clothing Business. Apply at 714, George-street South.

WANTED, an active intelligent LAD, who wishes to learn the drapery business. Bartlett, 237, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply after 9 o'clock, Mrs. Howell, 684, George-street South.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs Palser, 459, Pitt-street, near Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a Second-hand 12 H. P. BOILER. Apply J. H. Knibbs, engineers' agent, 802, George-st. S.

WANTED, a General SERVANT (Protestant), for a small family. 56, Surry-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a respectable Person to take charge of a baby. 10 to 12 a.m., 126, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a MAN, for a farm. W. T. Angus, 185, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good PLUMBER. Apply early. Crease, plumber, &c., 343, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a respectable Youth as APPRENTICE to the drapery. Butler and Linney, 110, William st.

WANTED, a strong GIRL; must do plain washing; 6s per week. 26, O'Connell-street.

WANTED, experienced Mantle HANDS. George Chisholm and Co.

WANTED, to SELL a small GROCERY; very moderate. Open for a week. Address Shop, HERALD.

WANTED, a situation, as General SERVANT; good reference. Address S. H., 592, George-st. South.

WANTED, a general SERVANT. Apply at Balmain Hotel, Steven-street, Balmain.

WANTED, a FRENCH POLISHER. G. A. Elliott, 143, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply after 9 a.m., 379, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to dispose of a small Grocery BUSINESS, a bargain. 147, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a young MAN, to finish at the Cost-making. Apply Jackson and Munn, King-street.

WANTED, to Apprentice a Girl to a strict Dressmaker. Address E., Larter's, South Head Road.

WANTED, a GIRL to mind children. Mrs. Eames, 14, South Head Road.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 16; references required. Apply 501, Riley-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a RUNNER, Alexandra Hotel, corner Market and Kent streets.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. Mrs. Coleman, 567, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a competent COOK and Laundress; also General Servant. 396, George-st., op. Telegraph O.

WANTED, a GIRL, used to children. Apply at the Exhibition Hotel, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED, to SELL an old established BUTCHER'S SHOP. Inquire 357, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a competent General SERVANT. W. Howes, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, Pitt street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, that can use the saw and plane. Midgley, corner Bathurst and Castlereagh sts.

WANTED, TIP-CARTS, at Bondi Tramway; also Metal Breakers. Metal Office, 324, George st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply at 400, Milford-terrace, Cleveland-st., Redfern.

WANTED, to SELL a light one-horse 'BUS, at O'Brien and Kerrige's, coach-builders, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, to drive a horse and cart. E. Coulter, 117, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, MACHINIST, for Wilcox and Gibbs' or Singer's. 70, Crown-street North.

WANTED, NEEDLE HANDS. 70, Crown street North.

WANTED, a SPRING-CART, HORSE, and HARNESS. Apply 51, William-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 14, to nurse a baby. Mrs. Cooper, 187, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply George's Restaurant, 211, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a CHILD to Wetnurse. Address No. 61, Whittell's-buildings. Open for a week.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 11, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT. Mrs. Martin, No. 10, New Market.

WANTED, handy GIRL, for house work. Mrs Shearman, Castlereagh st., next Hyde Park Hotel.

WANTED, a good Female COOK. Thomas Rice, butcher, Lower George-street.

WANTED, Two APPRENTICES to the Millinery. Miss Quirk, 596, George-street.

WANTED, a little GIRL to be generally useful. Apply 540, George-street, opposite the Cathedral.

WANTED, BOOTMAKERS, Bootfinishers, and a Machinist. Edward Kennedy, 313, George-street.

WANTED, a Lad, as Smith's HELPER. H. Procter, near Government Boat-house, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. 127, Botany-street, Surry Hills. Apply, after 10 a.m., Mr. J. H. Leggett, 127, Botany-street, Surry Hills, Sydney.

WANTED, two MACHINISTS, with machines—Wheeler and Wilson's preferred; also good Shirt Finishers. Address, 150, Dowling-street.

WANTED, by a respectable young Girl, a SITUATION, as General Servant, or Nurse and Needlewoman. Pierce, William-street.

WANTED, a Single MAN, to work in a garden and make himself generally useful. Apply 126, South Head Road.

WANTED, a comfortable HOME for a young Woman, in return for her services. Address A. B., Jay's Store, 243, Kent-street.

WANTED, to SELL New Zealand FLAX, 28s per cwt. Houlgate, 295, Pitt-street. Fibre, 38s per cwt.; feathers, 1s per lb. Also two large tool chests.

WANTED to LET a first-class Drapers' or Grocers' SHOP, South Head Road. Hopgood's, King and Kent streets.

WANTED, a competent HOUSEMAID; one willing to make herself useful. Apply to Mrs. Ireland, corner Wallis and Ocean streets, Woollahra.

WANTED, a Person, as NURSE, to accompany a lady and family to Mauritius. References required. Apply to Mrs. A. Stuart, 5, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point.

WANTED, for an hotel in the country, a respectable Female, about 25 or 30, as HOUSEKEEPER—Scotch or English preferred; references as to character and ability required. Apply after 10, to J. H. Mulholland and Co., 39, Sussex-street North.

WANTED, a second-hand half-plate CAMERA and LENS. Address, with terms, Camera, HERALD.

WANTED, to SELL the goodwill of an Oyster SALOON, doing a good business; with or without furniture. Terms moderate. Apply H. Vaughan, 149, King-street East.

WANTED, to purchase, a Second hand SIGN-BOARD, about 20 feet long by 3 feet; must be sound and in good order. J. H. Mulholland and Co., 38, Sussex-street North.

WANTED to SELL, immediately, a bargain, a second-hand Patent Lever Gold WATCH, splendid time-keeper; also a Silver LEVER. Apply to W. Norris, Writing Institute, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a PARTNER, with a small capital, to join the advertiser (an old and well established auctioneer), who would be willing to undertake the commission agency and corresponding department of the business. None but principals need apply to B. E., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Situation by an English experienced Waiter or Butler; also a situation by an English Gardener, with 3 years' character from last place. Wanted, Rough Carpenters, Boy for a blacksmith, Farming Men and Boys, Gardeners, Grooms, Female General Servants, and Nurse Girls. W. Brown, labour agent, 207, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a SITUATION for a first-class Winemaker and Gardener, upwards of 10 years' experience. Wanted, a Governess for five pupils, in English, music, and singing (country); Coachmen, Bootmakers—piece work, Farming Men and Boys, Housemaids, and General Servants, &c. Haigh, labour agent, 231, Pitt-st.

WANTED, to be known, the Colonial Portmanteau Manufactory, W. B. LANCASHIRE, 121, Bathurst-street East, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney. Portmanteaus made to order, with the best brass tumbler locks, in twelve hours' notice. The largest stock of solid basil and black leather Portmanteaus on hand ever in Sydney. Portmanteaus repaired or taken in exchange. Portmanteaus sold at London prices.

APARTMENTS, for a family or gentlemen. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS, furnished, for a family or gentleman. Mrs. Rowett, 2, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

A COMFORTABLE Home in a private family for one or two gentlemen. Inquire No. 7, Bridge-street.

A QUIET HOME for families and gentlemen. Mrs. Lane's, 241, Castlereagh-street, near Burt's.

AN OFFICE to LET, on the ground floor. 28, Bridge-street.

A DRAWING ROOM SUITE vacant, in Macquarie-street. Apply Kirschbaum, chemist, King-street.

A VACANCY for Lady and Gentleman or two friends. Board, &c., 19, Charlotte-place.

APARTMENTS to LET—two Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS, with use of cooking stove and copper. Also, three-horse stable, with loft. No. 1, Little Brisbane-street.

BOARD and Residence for Families and Gentlemen. Mrs Dobson, Park House, 27, Park-st. Terms mod.

BOARD and Residence for one or two young Men, in a private family. 343, Castlereagh-street.

COMMODIOUS Front ROOM to LET, furnished with every convenience; also, attic bedroom. 186, Prince-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS; board if required, at Mrs Brown's, 345, Elizabeth-st. S. Terms moderate.

FURNISHED BEDROOM vacant, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. Apply 159, Forbes-st.

FURNISHED Apartments, and Board if required, with a private family. 83, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

FIRST-CLASS furnished APARTMENTS for single gentlemen, at 103, Crown-street, near William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE to LET, containing 5 rooms, healthy situation, commanding a delightful view over the harbour and city. For cards, &c., apply to Mr. W. Parsons, 214, George-street North.

HOME for a Single Lady, in a private Family. Address Zeta, Pierce's, William-street.

LARGE Balcony BEDROOM for one or two Gentlemen; board or partial. 100, Liverpool-street.

LARGE Furnished ROOM to LET, with or without board. 138, Pitt-street North, op. Bell's-chambers.

MILSON'S POINT, North Shore.—COTTAGE to LET, 6 rooms, water frontage. 22, Lower Fort-st.

NEATLY Furnished APARTMENTS Vacant, with board. House well situated, with view of harbour. Terms, moderate. Apply F. E. Rishworth, opposite Royal Hotel.

OFFICES TO LET, at 120, Elizabeth street North.

TO LET, a large front Balcony ROOM, use of kitchen, Darlinghurst. Apply Pierce, William-street.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, below Fitzroy-street, a newly-finished 6-roomed HOUSE, water, &c.

TO LET, a Fruit SHOP, good business, gas fittings, and fixtures. Apply No. 12, Park-street.

TO LET, at Pyrmont, a beautifully situated HOUSE, 6 apartments, near the Bridge. Apply Mayes, Pyrmont.

TO LET, Leoville-terrace, 3 first-class HOUSES. Apply to S. W. Pearce, Randwick.

TO LET, delightfully situated RESIDENCE, 8 rooms &c., Woollahra; rent low. C. Bate, Wynyard-lane.

TO LET, a convenient HOUSE, in Palmer-street; 6 rooms, kitchen, servant's room. Apply 146, Palmer-st.

TO LET, SHOP No. 7, Park-street. Apply D. Cooper and Co.

TO LET, a 6-roomed HOUSE, suitable for a respectable family; water laid on. No. 12, Glebe-street, Glebe.

TO LET, 8, Bligh-street. M. Myers, next door J. Turner's, St. Peter's.

TO LET, at Randwick, 8-roomed HOUSE, &c.; stable, coach-house. G. Denning, near Post Office.

TO LET, HOUSE and Shop, Kent-street, 3 doors north of Bathurst st. Apply 1, Hope terrace, Glebe.

TO LET, a comfortable HOUSE of 8 rooms, kitchen, and balcony. 2, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road.

TO LET, a large Front ROOM, with use of kitchen. 316, Pitt-street.

TO LET, small HOUSE in Abercrombie-lane. Apply at 8, Bligh-street.

TO LET, comfortable Furnished APARTMENTS. For address apply H. M'Laurin, Pitt and Goulburn sts.

TO LET, HOUSE, with shop, opposite Christ Church, in first-class order. Rent, 50s. R. Wynne, Pitt-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, all painted. W. Shine, Rising Sun, Elizabeth-street South.

TO LET, Two ROOMS, 188, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

TO LET, DRAWING-ROOM, Bedrooms, Kitchen, every convenience. 794, George-street South.

TO LET, the old established House, the BLACK SWAN Inn, George-street. For full particulars apply to the undersigned. Thomas Ivory.

TO LET, a neat HOUSE, near Albion-street; 5 rooms, yard, water, &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply John Bease, 32, Hunter-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Challener's-buildings, Prince-street; 7 good rooms, healthy and convenient, view of harbour; ten minutes from Post Office. Challener, gunmaker, King-street.

TO LET, Desirable Family RESIDENCE, 4, Prince-street, contains hall, 9 spacious rooms, &c.; together with stables, coach-house, and convenient outhouses. Apply to O. J. Caraher, Gloucester-street.

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